BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1825. [NUMBER 1711.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of December, 1824.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 31st December, 1824.

Para. 18. With this view we have adopted the following Regulations viz

31. We desire that in every case of a Civil Servant upon your Establishmen being permitted to come to Europe under the Regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon Sick Certificate or for private Affairs, also specifiing as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe, and that he also be furnished with a certificate from the Managers of the Civil Fund, if proceeding under Sick Certificate, notifying either that he will receive no allowance from the Fund during his absence in Europe, or if he is to receive any, the nature and extent of such relief. You will instruct the servants obtaining such certificates to produce them upon their arrival in London, to our Auditor of India Accounts. Duplicates of the Certificates are to be forwarded to us once in every three months.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Secr. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7TH JUNE 1825.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rank, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, of Students, who left College in December 1823.

RANK of Students who left College in December 1823, as settled by the College Council, according to Clause 1 of Statute 12, for the Government of the East India College.

BOMBAY,

Mr. George Alexander Malcolm, Dunira.
,, John Burnett, ... ditto
,, Thomas Hare Binny, ... ditto.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
THE 22D JUNE 1824.
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL,

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON, the 8th Feb. 1825.
(A TRUE COPY)
(Signed) J. DART.
Secretary.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6TH JUNE 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Marine Board on Monday the 15th of August next, for supplies of the undermentioned sorts of Teak Timber and Plank, the produce of Malabar or Canara, or of the northern forests; required for the service of the Bombay Dock Yard.

1. Logs, each measuring not less than 40 feet in length, and containing 10 Candies or upwards; adapted for keel pieces, whole Beams, &c. for large Ships; usually known under the denomination of superior Timber.

2. Logs, measuring not less than 35 feet in length, and containing not less than 7 Candies each; usually known under the name of 1st sort Timbers.

3 Logs, measuring 30 feet or upwards in length, and containing not less than 3 Candies each; usually called 2d sort Timbers.

4. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of the Line, or vessels of 1200 Tons or upwards; usually known under the denomination of 1st sort Curves.

5. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Frigates, or Ships of 1000 Tons or upwards; usually called 2d sort Curves.

6. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 400 Tons or upwards; usually called 3d sort Curves.

7. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Line of Battle Ships.

8. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 1000 Tons or upwards.

9. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 500 Tons.

10. Strait Timbers, adapted for beams; each measuring not less than 30 feet in length, and from 12 to 15 inches square.

11. Planks of 25 feet or upwards in length, 12 inches or upwards in breadth, and 1 inch or upwards thick.

Each tender must specify the number of Logs &c. of each description, which the party proposes to deliver; the price per solid candy for Timber &c. and per 100 Guz for Plank, Dock Yard measurement; and also the period when the same will be deliverable at Bombay.

No tender will be taken into consideration proffering a smaller quantity than 100 Candies of Timber, or 5000 Guz of Plank.

By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
May 31st 1825.

ખબર•ડીઁથી•આપીએચજે

શ્રી•મુંબઇની•ગોડીનાં•ઝારખાનાં•શાકુ•મલબારી•અગર•ફાનડા•અગર•ડુતર•દેશનાં•જંગલનાં•ફેડલ•લખેલી•જુદી•જુદી•જાતનાં•શાગવાંની•લાકડાં•અગર•પાટીઆં•શાકુ•મોફોર•ઝંદ•ઝીધેલાં•પરપોજલો•શીમવારે•તારીખ ૧૧ મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મહીનાનીએને•હીને•મરીન•બોરડવાલાઓનાં કુઝમથી•મરીન•બોરડની•હાજરીશમાં•લેશે

૧—લુ•શારી•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•મોફોટાં•વાંફાંણેનાં•પઠાંન•શાકુ•અગર•અખન•ખીમો•શાકુ•અગર•બીજા•ઝોમ•શાકુ•જોજએચ•તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૪ ફુટથી•ઓછી•નહી•તથા•લારતમાં ૧૦ ખાંડીથી•વધતાં

૨—જુ•અવલની•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•તેની દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૫ ફુટથી•ઓછી•નહી•તથા•લારતમાં ૭ ખાંડીથી•ઓછા•નહી

૩—જુ•કુઇકુમ•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૦ ફુટથી•વધતી•તથા લારતમાં ૩ ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નહી *

૪—કુ•અવલની•જાતનાં•વાકાં•લાકડાં•મનવારો•અગર ૧૨૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોજએચ *

૫—મુ•કુઇકુમની•જાતનાં•વાંકાં•લાકડાં ૪રીગીતે•અગર ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોજએચ *

૬—કુ•શીકુમની•જાતનાં•વાંકાં•લાકડાં•૪૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ જોજએચ *

૭—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં—લડાઇનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોજએચ *

૮—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં ૧૭૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોજએચ *

૯—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં ૫૦૦ ટનનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોજએચ *

૧૦—મુ•શીધા•લાકડાં•બીમો•શાકુ•જોજએચ—તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૦ ફુટથી•ઓછી•નહી•તથા ૧૨ થીતે ૧૫ ઇંચ શમચોરશ *

૧૧—મુ•પાટીઆંઓ•લંબાઇમાં ૨૫ ફુટથી•વધતાં•તથા•પોલાઇમાં ૧૨ ઇંચથી•વધતાં•તથા•જાડુ ૧ ઇંચથી•વધતુ *

જે•ધણી•પરપોજલ•આપશે•તે•ધણીએ દર•એકે•પરપોજલમાં•લાંકડાંની•જુદી•જુદી•જાત•તથા•નંગ•તથા•એ•બગરે•શંધુ•લખવુ•તથા•લાકડાંનો•તથા•શરવેનો•દર•એકે•શાલીડ•ખાંડીનો•લાવ•લખવો•તથા•પાટીઆંનો ૧૦૦ ગજનો•લાવ•લખવો—એ માલ•ગોદીનાં•લરત•પરમાંણે•લેશે—એ•માલ•શ્રી•મુંબઇમાં•આપવાની•મુદત•લખવી

૧૦૦ ખાંડી•લાકડાં•તથા ૫૦૦૦ ગજ•પાટીઆંથી•ઓછા•જથાનુ•પરપોજલ•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫ *

શ્રી

ફયર ચેતો

કોલીબે ઊઘઈચે ગોદીચે ઘર ધન્યાપ્રમાંતાં નવધમી વધ્રપ ઘ ખડી વધ્રપ વીસરંશા વંગલ્લચે ઘે ડ ઉઇ્ચે ટેગધે વેગધે પ્રતાચે ભ ગપની ઘ્રમડેં ઘ ઘ્રધ્યાચેં ચેણર ધંચ મેરેરેં પ્રપોજલ ભોગધમી તાર ચે ૧૨ ઘેતે વગધ્ર ગણીન્યાત ધ્યાઘ્રેગી ગમી વર્ધેડ વધ્યારે ઇ ગ્રધડી ગમીવર્ધેડરે ઘ્રમીભંત ચે તીધ્ર

૧ ભંગધે ગ્રતીચી ઘ્રમડેં ભ્રીરે તારપચે ઘ્રવધ્યાગમાંતાં વધ્રપ ઘ ખંડ ઘીસગમાંતાં ધ્યણી ઊભરે ઘ્ર ધગમાંતાં પાણીયે ત્યાચી ઘ્રધરેઘ્ર ચી ઘ્રંધી ૪૦ ફુટ ગમાંતાં ગમી ન ગપેં ધ્યણી ત્યાચે ખેપતાજી ૧૦ ખંડી પર વગપેં

૨ વધ્ર ગતીચી ઘ્રમડેં ત્યાચી ઘ્રંધી ૩૬ ફુટીગમાંતાં ગમી ગગપેં ધ્યણી ત્યાચે ખેપતાજીત ભાતખંડીત ચર ઘેઘ્ર ગમી ગગપેં

૩ ઊઘઈ ગતીચી ઘ્રમડેં ત્યાચા ચર ઘેઘ્રચી ઘ્રંધી ૩૦ ફુટીપર વ ગપેં ધ્યણી ત્યાચે ખેપતાજી ૩ ખંડી ગમાંતાં ગમી ગગપેં

૪ વધ્ર ગતીચી ધ્રમડી ઘ્રમડેં ગધપર વગર ૧૨૮૦ ઘમચેપધ તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૫ ઊઘઈ ગતીચી ધ્રંમડી ઘ્રમડેં શ્રીગીઠ વગર ૧૦૦૦ ઘમચે ધ ર તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૬ ઊઘઈ ગતીચે ધ્રંમડી ઘ્રમડેં ૪૦૦ ઘમચે ધન તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૭ ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંમં વધ્યી ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંધ્રંચી ઘ્રમડેં ૪ઢાઈચી તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૮ ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંમ વધ્યી ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંધ્રંચી ઘ્રમડેં ૧૦૦૦ ઘમચે તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૯ ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંમ વધ્યી ઘઘ્રગી ધ્રંધ્રંચી ઘ્રમડેં ૮૦૦ ઘમચેં તમ્રડેં ધ્રંધાપધ્યા ગમાંતાં વગપેં

૧૦ નીઘ ઘ્રમડેં ઘીસગમાંતાં પા ઘપે ત્યાચી ઘરણેઘ્રચી ઘ્રધી ૩૦ ફુટીઘ્રપ ગમી ગણી ૫ ૧૨ પાચ્ચી ૫ ૧૮ ઈંચ ઘમચોરશ વગપી

૧૧ ઘ્રઉં ધ્રંધી ઉંચપીઘ ફુટી પરતી ૫ ધ્રંણી ઘઘ્ર પીંચ પરતા ૫ ઘેઘ્રપીંચ ઘ્રડેં પરતી વગપી

ઘેઘ્રનીં ઘેં ધ્રપોજલ ઘેરંઘ્ર ત્યા ઈ ધ્યાની ચરણેઘ્ર [redacted] ઘ્રમ ડાંચી પેંગડે [redacted] ઘ્રમ ૫ ગમ ૫ ચાકેંગીઘ ભર્ધ ધ્યાઘ્રપેં ૫ ઘ્રમડાંચા ૫ ભર્ધંગ ઘ્રાપ ચરણેઘ્ર ભાડ ઇ ઉંડીચ ધ્યાઘ્રપ ૫ ઘ્રધ્યાંચા ઉંમર ગઘ્રચ ઘ્રાપ ધ્યાઘ્રપ ઘ્રધ્ર ૫ ગોણીચે ખેપતાજી ધ્રમણે ચે ઈંધ્ર ઘ ધ્ર૫ ઊઘઈનધે ઘ્રાપધ્યા ચી ઊઘત ધ્યાઘ્રપી

૧૦૦ ઉંડી ઘ્રમડેં ૫ પાચઘ્રમ ન ગમ ઘ્રઉં ધ્યા ધધ્યા ગમાંતાં ગમી વભ્યાભ ધ્રપોજલ ગણીઘ્ર ગ ચણાર ગમી તાજચે ૩૧ મે ભ્ર ૧૮૨૫

A CARD.

THE NEW CHURCH at Colaba will be opened for DIVINE SERVICE on Sunday next, the 12th Instant. A Sermon will be preached by the LORD BISHOP of Calcutta.

Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP & Co.

THE following Wines, from HARPER and BELL, imported per Alfred and warranted of Superior Quality.

Sherry in Quarts, XXX	Rs.	24	per dozen
Do. in Pints	"	14	ditto,
Do in Quarts, XX ..	"	21	ditto,
Port in Do	"	20	ditto,
Cherry Brandy in Pints..	"	26	ditto,
And per H C. S. Inglis Rum Shrub in quarts....	"	20	per dozen
Fine Old Sherry in Butt, XXX....	"	900	per Butt
Do. Do. XX	"	750	ditto,

Also from E. Butler and Sons imported per Ogle Castle and Marquis of Hastings.

Pink Champaigne at	Rs.	70	per dozen
White Sparkling do.	"	60	ditto,
Port Wine in quarts ..	"	20	ditto,
Old Sherry	"	42	ditto,
Ditto in half Butts,....	"	460	each
White Sparkling French Champaigne in good Condition,....	Rs.	45	per dozen
Serceal in quarter Casks	"	25	
Ditto in Pints.... .....|	"	18	ditto,

Bombay, 11th June

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THIS DAY, 11th Instant,

JOCKEY Whips, Japan lamps, Table Shades, China green gauze, figured Ribbons, China Preserves, Spermaceti Candles, Windsor Soap, Pewter Ink Stands, Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries, Mavor's Spelling Books.

A few dozen Shiraz Wine, a Hunting Saddle and a Military Ditto.

SECOND HAND BOOKS

Comprising the Naval Chronicle, Rambler, Mirror, Adventurer, Byron's, Goldsmith's and Sterne's Works, Murray's Grammar, Hutton's Mathematics &c.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
THIS DAY 11th Instant,

WHITE Jean, Checked and Plain Muslin Handkerchiefs, Colored and Bandanna Ditto, Fine Leno, and Ball Thread.

Blue and White Ewers and Basons and Globe Lamps.

ALSO.

A few dozen of French Syrup, Bourbon Honey, and Sparkling Champaigne, imported per La Constance.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
THIS DAY 11th Instant,
THE REMAINDER
OF AN INVOICE OF
JEWELLERY,

C[illegible]NG a variety of Valuable [illegible] Breast Pins &c.

[illegible] *June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On THURSDAY next, the 16th Instant,
THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND EFFECTS
OF AN OFFICER
DECEASED.

CONSISTING of Couches, Chairs, Dining and Dressing Tables, Card and Sofa Ditto, Sideboard Teapoys, Washing Stands, Bookcases, Cheval Glasses, Bedsteads and Bedding, Clothes, Presses, Pictures, Carpet, Floor Cloth, French Clock, Sugar Jars.

Plated Curry Dishes, Hotwater Plates, Coffee, Tea, and Milk Pots, Sugar Basons, Candlesticks, & Shades Bread Basket, &c.

Vase Lamps, Painted Ditto, Wallshades, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Vases, Glassware, Dish Covers, Cooking Utensils, &c

A few dozen of fine Old Cognac Brandy and Hodgson's Beer.

A Flute and Harp, and Military appointments

AT ½ PAST 12 o'CLOCK,

Three Bay Arab Horses.

A Buggy and Harness with Spare Wheels, a Set of Carriage Harness, Two Saddles and Bridles, Two Ladies Ditto, Palanquin and a few Candies of Grain.

Meadows Street, 11th June, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 16th Inst.
A NEAT
CHARIOT,
A
SHIGRAMPOE
AND A SET OF CARRIAGE
HARNESS,
AND
A PAIR OF
CARRIAGE HORSES.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE
WITH HOOD
AND
HARNESS
PRICE RUPEES 1200.

[illegible]reet, 11th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A PAIR OF NEW
18 INCH
GLOBES,
WITH THE
LATEST CORRECTIONS
IMPORTED PER
OGLE CASTLE
PRICE Rs. 250.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1825.

SALE OF
FINE ALE
IN CASK.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public auction on Monday the 13th Instant at Noon, In a Godown Situate immediately in the rear of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.'s House.

Thirty-Two Hhds. of very superior Light Burton ale by Allsopp, just landed, imported on Cornwall, from Liverpool, pronounced to be after an examination of each cash by competent judges, of Excellent quality and is sufficiently Bitter to resemble most closely Messrs. Hodgson and Co.'s ale.

TERMS CASH,

And to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 11th June 18[illegible]5.

Mr. Buckingham's New Volume of Travels.
KEMPT AND CO.

BEG to announce that they have received by the Royal George, from London, a few Copies of Mr. Buckingham's new volume of Travels, published in January last under the following title.

"Trave's among the Arab Tribes, inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and "Palestine, including a Journey from Nazareth to the Mountains beyond the "dead Sea, and from thence through the "Plains of the Hauran, to Boyna, Damascus, Tripoly, Baalbeck, and by the "Valley of the Orontes to Sileucia, Antioch, and Aleppo. With an Appendix, "containing a Refutation of certain unfounded Calumnies industriously circulated against the author of this work, by "Mr. Lewis Burckhardt, Mr. William "John Bankes and the Quarterly Review"

It forms a handsome Quarto Volume of nearly 700 Pages, with an original Map, and 28 Engraved Vignettes of a very superior order, the whole having been got up under Mr. Buckingham's own inspection, K. and Co. are however instructed to Sell the work at 50 Rupees per Copy for ready money only, a little more than the English price and as the number is limited early application is recommended.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for sale just now some very superior Port Wine direct from Portugal, and which may be depended upon as Genuine. A quantity of this Wine has been bottled in Portugal, the remainder here; both KEMPT AND CO can confidently recommend. May be had at the following rates

Bottled in Portugal ..	21 Rs.	per dozen.
Do. in this country by KEMPT and Co	15	Ditto.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

KEMPT & CO.

HAVE now the pleasure to acquain their Friends and the Public th[illegible] they have selected from the Investment of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Kellie Castle and other recent arrivals from England, an assortment of Prime Goods, which enables them to offer articles of the best kind, as they have been laid in from first rate London Houses.

KEMPT AND CO. respectfully acquaint their Employers in the interior not a moment will be lost in despatching their Commissions.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

Advertisement.

HIS Majesty's 20th Regiment having Bills to draw on their Agents Messrs GREENWOOD COX AND CO. at thirty one days sight to the Amount of £200 or £400 British, any person wishing to tender for the same, will send their Proposals to Quarter Master DODD, of the Corps at Poonah, on or before the 18th Instant, after which date no application will be attended to.

Poonah, 3d June, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.

AN INVOICE of Sundry articles, consisting of German Spectacles, Children's Toys of sorts, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bead Necklaces, day and night Telescopes, Handsome Opera Glasses in Morocco Boxes, Blank account, and Spelling Books, Lithographic Drawing Books, Books of Assorted Views, Quills, Wafers, Ink Powder, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Blacklead Pencils, and a few Dozen of Warren's Paste Blacking. The above articles Imported per Ship Ogle Castle.

TERMS CASH,

And the Lots to be cleared away in three days from the date of Sale,

Bombay, 11th June, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next, the 14th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS

THE Effects of an officer deceased, consisting of Wearing apparel, Books &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 20th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS

THE Effects of the late Mr. George Leighler Consisting of Tables, Couches, Chairs, Bookcases, Wardrobes, chest of Drawers, Glass and China Ware, Wearing apparel and a Palenquin &c. &c

Bombay, 11th June, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

A LARGE Collection of Law and other Valuable Books, and Several double and single Barrelled Guns, some of them in Excellent order, belonging to the late Mr. GEORGE LEIGHLER.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

Lugrin Son and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Customers and the Public that they have purchased the Investment of Capt. Serle Hon'ble Company's Ship Inglis, consisting of the following articles, which will be landed and exposed for Sale as soon as possible.

Pale Ale from Hodgson and Co in Butts and Hhds. Champaigne, Claret, Portwine, Sherry, and best Cognac Brandy, from Gledstanes, Hams and Cheese, Salmon and Herrings, with every kind of Sauces and Oilman Stores. Smith's, Perfumery of all kinds. Boots and Shoes from Stunt. Grocery, consisting of Bloom Raisins, Currants, Chocolate, Cocoa, Isinglass, Macarone, Vermicelli. Soda and Sedlitz Powders, fine Hosiery of sorts, Spectacles and Eye Glasses from Gilbert, Dolland's Telescopes, Patent Shot. Gun-Powder from Pigou Andrew and Wilks, Snuff from Procter, Confectionary from Hoffman, Stationery and Cards with paint ed Backs, Sadlery from Gibson and Simpson, a variety of Carriage and Buggy Trimmings, Plated Ware of sorts, Hats from Bicknell and Moore, Boot Cloaks and Blankets, Cricket Balls and Batts, and many other articles comprising a general assortment of Europe articles.

Bombay, 10th June 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 19th May, 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.
A FEW BUTTS
OF SUPERIOR
PALE SHERRY
PRICE 730 AND 750 RUPEES.

Bombay, 11th June, 1825.

For Passage to London
THE FINE SHIP
ABBERTON,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. Lucas Percival,
(Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,)

HAS superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 2d of July next.

Apply to Capt. PERCIVAL at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co., where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 28th May, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WAS to sail for this Port direct on the 10th March, and having her return Cargo ready, will be dispatched back to London without delay. This ship carries a regular Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers, a Plan of which may be seen at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

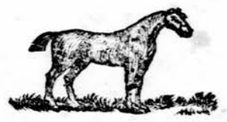
Bombay, 11th June, 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND
THE FIRST CLASS
SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE
500 TONS
Stephenson Ellerby,
COMMANDER
TO SAIL FOR LONDON ABOUT THE
20TH OF JULY
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
AT THE
OFFICE
OF
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1825.

Advertisement.

SORABJEE DADY SANTOOK



BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends & the Public that he has just received a fresh lot of superior ARAB HORSES from Bussora, by the Ship Sultan and other vessels, amongst which are some promising ones for the Turf, and likewise some excellent Chargers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Son's and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of 110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs. 150.

Bombay, 11th May 1825.

Nasservanjee and Ruttonjee
OPPOSITE
MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO'S. SHOP.

BEG leave Most Respectfully to acquaint their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased a part of the investments of selected Goods from Captain Serle of the H. C. Ship Inglis, Consisting of the best Eatable and Drinkable and Shop Articles of the 1st Houses of London.

N. B. The goods well open as soon as landed.

Bombay, 11th June 1825.

FOR SALE.
At Burjorjee Cowasjee's
Shop No. 10.
NEAR
MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO.

THE following articles imported per Ship Vansittart, Hams, Cheese, Hodgson's Beer, Hoffman's Confectionary, Europe Snuff of Sorts, Cyder, Perry, Champaigne, English Claret, by Harper and Gledstane, Port wine, and Sherry by Harper and Gledstane.

Bombay, 10th June 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

BAXTER AND CO.

TAKE the present opportunity to acquaint their Friends that their orders are being prepared for dispatch from the purchases made out of the regular Ships of the Season, and will be forwarded as soon as the weather will permit.

Bombay, 10th June, 1825.

GOOD EDUCATION.

AS this must be the anxious solicitude of every fond Parent desirous to introduce his Child or Children into the World, MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO. have been induced to comply with the request of the Lady named in the following lines to give publicity to the Prospectus for the Education of Children, to which, from the belief of the care and attention that would be paid to the Children entrusted to her care, they have much pleasure in introducing her to the Indian Public, having witnessed the happiness of some of her pupils, and the satisfaction given towards them.

MRS. BUNDOCK,

Having it in her power to offer many advantages to those Ladies who may be desirous of procuring an English Education for their daughters, solicits attention to the few particulars that can be comprised in an Advertisement. Her time has been for the last fourteen years wholly dedicated to the Education of Children, and from a close and minute observation of the youthful mind, she is now enabled to pursue a System that unites solid instruction with cheerful enjoyment. Her Pupils are not returned to their Parents superficially informed, but are completely grounded in the Sciences thought requisite to be imparted to them, and Masters of Emience for the Ornamental Branches are selected, who most carefully attend to the elementary principles of their profession, and the progressive improvement of their Pupils. The House is in one of the best situations in the healthy and beautiful Village of Hampstead, and being within an easy drive (from four to five miles) of London, affords a facility of communication with the Friends and Guardians of the Children. The Young Ladies live entirely with Mrs. Bundock's family, and it is her particular object that those who may be entrusted to her care during the vacation should feel that no distinction is in any respect made between themselves and her own Daughters.

Terms for Board, and every useful branch of Education, comprising an Elementary Course of History, Geography, Astronomy, English Grammar, French and Fancy work, 46 Guineas per annum.

Masters of Eminence for every accomplishment on the usual terms. For further Terms and Reference application may be made to the Rev. W. Harness M. A. Hampstead, Major Dodd, York Buildings, Gloucester Place, Paddington, Captain Gordon, Farnham, Surrey, G. Gurimes Esq. King's Parade, Chelsea, H. Gibbe, Esq, Broad Street, City, and Messrs. Baxter and Co, Bombay.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NABOB AZMOODEEN KHAN late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased may be Granted to NABOB MAHOBHUT KHAN NABOB JEHANGEER KHAN and NABOB BURKOODAR KHAN the lawful Nephews of the deceased, all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10th day of June 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

اشتہار

عرض کروہ است ورسپریم کورت
اعلای منبی برای وکالت نامہ مال و
متاع و دیون نواب عظم الدین خان
مرحوم ساکن منبی واوہ شود بنواب
مہابت خان نواب جہان گیر خان
و نواب برخوردار خان کہ برادر
زادگان مرحوم اند کسان را
وریں باب خبر واوہ شد
تاریخ ۱۰ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۲۵

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE late of Bombay Partee deceased, may Granted to MERWANJEE NOWROJEE the lawful son of the said deceased, all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprised therof. Dated this 10th day of June 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ંબઇવાલો પારશી મરનાર નવરો જી કુશલમજી ની માલ મીલકતનુ ત્યખ તીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ એ મરનારનો છો કરો મેકેરવાનજી નવરોજીએ શ્રી ંબઇ ની જુડીકેટર ની ક્રુપરીમ કોરતમાં અરજ કરીછે જે મકને ત્યપે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંએને જાકેર થાએ તારીખ ૧૦ મી જુન ૧૮૨૫

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 187 of 1825.—The nomination of Lieut. Col. Sandwith to command in the Southern Concan, as published in General Order of the 11th instant, is cancelled, and Lieut. Col. Kingston Egan, is appointed to that command.

Bombay Castle, 2d June, 1825.

No. 188 of 1825.—Lieut. J. P. Begbie, of the Madras Artillery, having produced a certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2d June, 1825.

No 189 of 1825.—The troops composing the force in Cutch being considerably dispersed over the country, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary measure, the appointment of a Quarter Master of Brigade.

Lieutenant Col, Dyson's order of 31 April, a Bouj, appointing Lieut Burnes to be Quarte Master of Brigade, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 4th June, 1825.

No. 190 of 1825.—Lieutenant Thomas Stalke of the 1st European Regiment, attached to the Pioneers, having produced a certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council grants him a furlough on that account for three years from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle, 4th June, 1825.

No. 191 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Col Kennedy, C. B. dated Bombay 12th May, directing all reports and returns of the troops in the Southern Concan to be made to Major Stanley until the arrival of the Officer appointed to the command.

No. 192 of 1825.—The furlough to Europe granted to Assistant Surgeon Donald Stewart, on the 30th November 1824 is cancelled at that officer's request, and he is allowed, in substitution thereof, leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope for one year from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency, the 15th December last.

Bombay Castle, 4th June, 1825.

No 193 of 1825.—The undermentioned Officers having retired from the Hon'ble Company's service from the dates specified against their respective names, as notified in the Hon'ble Court's Commands, under date the 1st December 1824, vizt.

Lieutenant Colonel William Grant, from the 1st June 1824.

Captain Edward Towsey, from the 6th April 1822.

Surgeon Thomas Coates, from the 29th November 1822.

Surgeon Henry Robertson, from the 27th April 1824.

The following Alterations and Promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, to take rank vice Grant, retired,—Date of Rank, 2d June 1824.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major P. Lodwick, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Hogg, promoted,—Date of Rank 19th March 1825.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain Henry Adams and Lieut. H. Hart, to take rank vice Towsey retired.—Date of Rank, 7th April 1822.

Lieutenant Thomas Ridout to take rank vice W. Maxwell, deceased.—Do. 17th March 1824,

* Captain G. B. Aitchison, to take rank vice Fearon promoted,—Do. 1st May 1824.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant W. P. Hewitt, to be Captain on the new Establishment,—Date of Rank, 1st May 1824.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant R. Farquhar, to take rank vice Hewitt, promoted.—Date of Rank, 1st May 1824.

PROMOTION OF RANK.

Ensign J. B. M. Gillanders, to be Lieutenant vice Gibson, deceased,—Date of Rank, 27th June 1824.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT.

Major William Gordon, Captain J. T. Molesworth and Lieutenant J Davies, to take rank in succession to A. Robertson, promoted,—Date of Rank, 2d June 1824.

2st Regiment Native Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain George Noble, to be Major, Lieutenant Alexander Lighton, to be Captain and Ensign William Long, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lodwick, promoted.—Date of Rank, 19th March 1824.

* N. B. The Officers Marked thus have no alteration in the dates of commission.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon J. Warner, to take rank vice T. Coates, retired,—Date of Rank, 30th Nov. 1822.

Surgeon G. A. Stuart, to take rank vice C. Dawe, deceased.—Do. 12th December 1822.

Surgeon H. Powell, to take rank vice W. Panton, deceased,—Do. 22d December 1822.

Surgeon A. Henderson, to take rank vice Maxwell, promoted,—Do. 13th February 1823.

Surgeon T. Sheppee, to take rank vice C. A. West, deceased,—Do. 11th May 1823.

Surgeon W. Pursell, to take rank vice Sharpe, retired,—Do. 22d July 1823.

Surgeon C. D. Bell, to take rank on equipment of the Hon'ble Company's Frigate Hastings, —Do. 8th March 1824.

Surgeon W. Fraser, to take rank vice H. Robertson, retired,—Do. 28th April 1824.

* Surgeon Lechmere Hathaway, to take rank on the new Establishment,—Do. 1st May 1824.

Surgeon John Mcneil, M. D. to take rank on the new Establishment,—Do. 1st May 1824.

Surgeon R. Pinhey, to take rank on the new Establishment,—Do. 1st May 1824.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Assistant Surgeon W. Dalgairns, M. D to be Surgeon vice Ogilvy, appointed Superintending Surgeon,—Date of Rank 19th July 1824.

Senior Assistant Surgeon J. Butchart, to be Surgeon vice Gall, placed on the Pension List.—Do. 26th April 1825.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1825.

No. 194 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information an Extract (paragraph 2d) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 31st December 1824

Paragraph 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Thomas Bell to return to his duty on your Establishments.

No. 195 of 1825. In consequence of the death of Captain Robert Foster of the Regiment of Artillery, Commissary of Stores at Broach, on the 27th ultimo, Supernumerry Captain T. P. Lester is to be brought on the effective strength.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1825.

No. 196 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a Native Riding Master, a Drill Havildar, and a Drill Naique, with each of the wings of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, so long as they may continue separated.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1825.

No. 197 of 1825.—The 2d or Queen's own Regiment of foot having arrived at Bombay, the Governor in Council directs that it be admitted on the trength of the Military Establishment of this Prelency from this date.

No. 198 of 1825.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson of the Artillery, Commissary of Stores by General orders dated the 18th February last, is extended to the 1st Instant, to enable him to return to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1825.

No. 199 of 1825.—The following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Windsor and Vansittart on the 30th and 31st ultimo, and having produced certificates of their appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from the dates specified against their respective names and to promote them to Ensigns.—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 280.	Messesr. Stephen James Stevens,—	Arrived on the Vansittart on the 31st May 1825.
" 281	" George Bazett Lloyd,—Ditto.	Do.
" 284	" Philip Kearney Skinner,—	Ditto, on the Windsor on 30th May
" 287	" Henry Stukely Bourchier—	do. do.
" 290	" George Sparrow,—	Do. on the Vansittart on the 31st May 182.
" 294	" Charles George Calland,	-Do. on the Windsor ou the 30th May 1825.
" 303	" Henry James	Do, on the Vansittart on the 31st May 1825.
" 329	" Bruce Mitchell,—	Do. Do. Do

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed CORIOLANUS accusing the Bombay society of want of independence, and which we do not understand and cannot publish. In the first place, it would, perhaps, be a difficult business to give a just definition of Bombay society. It may be one thing in the estimation of one person and another in that of another. All we can say is, that we believe that Bombay at present contains a greater mass of intelligence, independence, and liberal feeling, than it ever did at any former period; and we beg to state, that from what we have seen of society, we do not believe it would submit to any incroachment on its rights, or that it would allow its tone to be derived from any source but that of its own judgment, taste, and good feeling.

A HUMBLE BROTHER will appear in our next.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 9d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

In our Extra of the 7th we mentioned the arrival of the H. C. Ships Inglis and Kellie Castle. We have received by this opportunity London papers up to the 13th February, but they contain little of interest. We have given in our present number the most interesting part of the debate in the House of Commons on the King's Speech.

We have published under the Bengal head dispatches from Sir A. Campbell, General McBean and Commodore Hayes relative to the most recent operations of our armies to the eastward. Private accounts appear to have been received at Calcutta, stating that Prome had been occupied by our troops, the enemy having abandoned the place without having made any resistance. It is also rumoured that His Majesty of Ava had retired from Umerapoora to the Hills.

Some overtures for peace appear to have been made by the enemy, but they had not induced General Campbell to slacken his operations.

A Special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on the 11th February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Hydrabad papers, as far as they respected the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, and at which a very numerous body of proprietors were present. The Hon'ble D. Kinnaird moved the following resolution, "That this Honourable Court having perused the papers ordered to be printed and laid before it at a Court held on the 3d of March last, relating to certain pecuniary transactions with the house of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., at Hydrabad, is of opinion that there is nothing contained therein which tends to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal honour and integrity of the late Governor-General of India the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings." The Chairman, after stating that in his opinion the Noble Marquess had compromised his character as Governor General, in the pecuniary transactions with Messrs. Palmer and Co., though he acquitted him of all corrupt motives, moved the following amendment, "that all the words in the original motion after the word "that" be struck out, and that the following be inserted instead:— "That this Honourable Court having perused the papers laid before it relative to certain pecuniary transactions with the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. of Hydrabad, is of opinion that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India, nor to any other Member of the Bengal Government; but at the same time it feels itself called upon to express its approval of the several dispatches to India, made by the Honourable Court of Directors, on the 24th May 1820, the 28th November 1821, 9th April 1822, and 21st Jan. 1824." After a long debate, during which various opinions were expressed on the subject of the Hydrabad transactions, but not one of which was expressive of the slightest doubt of the Noble Marquess's integrity, the Court adjourned to that day week, when we suppose the discussion would be renewed.

Nothing that we now see in the periodicals at home relative to India surprises us. We wish most heartily an early distribution of the Deccan Prize-Money, but surely no one will approve of attempts being made to hasten this desirable object by unfounded insinuations against a part of that very army by whose gallantry the booty was obtained. In a London paper, THE [illegible], in an editorial paragraph dilating on the evils incident to the delay in dividing the prize property, is the following passage, which we believe to be as calumnious as it is ridiculous. "It is estimated that one-third of these brave men are already dead; and it is known that great discontent prevails among the Sepoys of the Madras army entitled to partieipate, which would in all probability have led to most unpleasant and serious consequences, had they not been informed that the Duke of Wellington (who is adored by the Madras army, and under whose victorious banners many o the men in question, and their fathers, had served) had condescended to be their trustee, owing to which their spirit and confidence were revived, and they were induced to volunter cheerfully against the Burmese in the present war, relying that, through him, they would speedily receive their prize-money for the campaign of 1817 and 1818." We sincerely wish those Indian contributors to the press at home who are in the habit of giving false and distorted accounts of occurrences in this country would "learn to shame the devil." We give this advice not only to prevent, if possible, the progress of mendaciousness, but from a sort of feeling of editorial sympathy. It is no joke for a poor editor to have himself laughed at, and perhaps dispised, for giving from the reports of others credence and currency to nonsense, absurdity, and malignity, while the misstatements and falsehoods he is the means of propagating are liable to be ascribed to the fertility of his own invention. Many people will not, perhaps, be surprised at these falsehoods and misstatements, propagated by some of the periodicals in England, relative to tran[illegible]

this country, when they are informed that *India mendax*, furnishes news-writers for a part of the British press. Such is the case at all events, we are informed, in Bombay. Two or three *natives* are said to be the principal collectors for the home market of Bombay intelligence, which they export in the shape of a *raw material*, to be afterwards worked up into manufactures of various descriptions, and to be returned to us in their new shape, like the cotton thread mentioned by a correspondent in our last number. These manufactures are particularly remarkable for an unusual brilliancy of colouring: but in spite of this *ad captandum* quality, whether from any deterioration in the original Indian article itself, or from want of skill and taste of those employed in their fabrication, they have been lately found so frail and flimsy that the demand for them appears to be diminishing, and the traffic will probably soon be knocked up. As to the native news writers they may continue to give their garbled statements of public measures and public events, and fill pages with their own grievances for ought we care, for on such subjects truth will always find its proper level, but one piece of advice we would beg to give, which is not to propagate party slander nor to make free with the private affairs of English gentlemen. From all appearance we are soon likely to have all the paltry scandal and pitiful gossiping of Bombay carefully cooked, garnished, and served up, for the edification of the English public. It is the business of society to discourage this traffick in *garbage*, and we have no doubt it will be discouraged. We do not say that people should not write to England on questions of public interest and public importance, and write too for the purpose of publication. We only beg to repeat that on whatever subject they may choose to write, let them write truth and "shame the devil."

The Monsoon has now fairly set in, and during the whole of Thursday the rain poured down in torrents, as may be supposed, when we mention, that on the esplanade 16 inches fell in twenty-four hours. At Byculla the fall was rather less. The *Tankometer* (a new instrument by the bye) indicates 14 feet of water in the Baboola tank, in the bottom of which only three days ago people were employed blowing rock. There is already as much water in the Fort ditch as there was at the termination of the last monsoon, and indeed the quantity of rain which has fallen, we may say in one day, is equal to what fell during the months of June and July of last year. The Bengal dawk arrived in the usual time, so that much rain could not have fallen to the eastward.

The Oriental Club is said to be in treaty with the Marquess of Anglesea for the purchase of Uxbridge house in Saville-row. A morning paper says, it is at length decided that Sir Ralph Palmer, who was sometime since appointed to a Puisne Judgeship in India, will go out as chief.

We have extracted some comments on the King's Speech in the French papers to which we beg to refer our readers.

H. M. 6TH REGIMENT.

Passengers per H. C. S. Windsor.—Col. Napier, Majors Taylor and Rogers, Captains Crawford and Cox, Lieutenants Duke, Morden, Kelly, Curties, Eyre, Dumaresque, and Green, Paymaster J. Blakeman, Qr. Mr. R. Smart, Assistant Surgeon R. Goodridge.

Passengers per H. C. S. Vansittart.—Mrs. and Miss Scott, Lieut. Col. Scott, Captains Murphy and Eden, Lieut. Gill, Hogg, Martin, Richardson, Minton, Hammond and Wilson, Ensigns Foley, Crofton, and Connor.

H. M. 2D OR QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Passengers per H. C. S. Inglis.—Mrs. Gilland, Major Johnston, Captains Lawson and Graham, Lieut. Gilland, Meldrum, Dalway, McKenzie, Keith, and Caruthers, Ensigns Kennedy, Cooper, Fisher, Dickson, Adjutant James Littlejohn and Assistant Surgeon Ralph, M. D.

Passengers per Kellie Castle.—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Girdleston, Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. Col. Williams, Captains Waring, Girdleston, and Jackson, Lieut. Carney, Lloyde, King, Robertson, Hunt, Harvey and Lyster, Ensigns Raitt, Torrens, and Ralph, Surgeon Alexander, and Qr. Mr. Jenkins.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, JUNE 8TH.

DAMAUN.—On the 13th of March, being the anniversary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal's birth day, the Governor of Damaun gave a splendid entertainment in honour of it. On the evening preceding, the populace were amused by public masquerades and fancy dress balls, given by the Civil and Military Officers of the settlement. Early on the morning of the 13th Royal Salutes were fired from the fort, and all the ships in the harbour. At 11 o'clock the troops were formed into line in front of the Government House, the Governor, accompanied by all the authorities, in full dress, then attended Mass, when a Te Deum was chaunted to the music of a fine Ochestra.

The vicar on ascending the pulpit, delivered an Eulogy on his Majesty, after which the Governor went to the parade, were a second salute was fired by the Artillery and Infantry. The Governor then returned to his house, where he received the gentlemen and ladies of the Settlement as also foreigners; all of whom partook of an elegant dinner consisting of the choicest productions of the season, served under a hundred and fifty covers; after which a dinner was ordered for all the troops in the Garrison, and several casks of wine were broached for the populace. When the King's health was drunk, salutes were again fired from the fort and ships.—At night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks and a transparency of his Majesty surrounded by allegorical figures illustrative of the attachment and loyalty of the Portuguese towards their sovereign.

At the close of this magnificent scene, the dancing commenced, and kept up till a very late hour. The apartments of the Government house were elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety. The town was illuminated for three successive nights.

On the 14th a grand ball and supper was given on board the brig Desempenho, in honour of the same day; and the day following were theatrical representations, and a recitation of verses in praise of his Majesty.

Nagjeebhoy cousin to the Rajah of Dhurumpore attended the Governor with 150 Cavalry, richly dressed, and bearing the Raja's ensigns.

The whole of this festivity was entirely at the Governor's private expense, and from the good order that was observed, and elegance displayed, it far surpassed any thing before witnessed at Damaun.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant H. Stone, 17th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon C. D. Straker, 20th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon W. Gall,
Cornet F. Farrant, 3d Cavalry.
Surgeon J. Dow.
Assistant Surgeon J. Donn,
Assistant Surgeon J. Lawrence,
Ensign J. D. Hillett, 3d Regt.
Ensign J. A. Edford 19th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Doig,
Cadet Jones Parr,
Cadet C. B. Raitt,
Cadet Wm. Giddes.
Assistant Surgeon C. Scott,
Lieut. James Hawket, 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. C. Richard. 11th Regt. N. I.
Captain R. Jackson,
Lieut. W. C. Harris, Engineers,
Cadet Thomas Jackson,
Cadet G. D. Wilson.
Cadet M. Smith, Infantry.
Cadet A. Hamerton, Infantry.
Captain R. Ogilbey, Infantry.
Captain John MacIntyre.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant R. Foster, Engineers.
Assistant Surgeon R. Bowen, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon C. D. Straker, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Quarter Mr. Geo. Sandey, 8th Madras Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 3d H. Co's. Pilot Brig Mermaid, Lieut, Wm. Rose Com. from Mangalore, 23d May.

Do. 5th Brig Sullamutty, Sayrung Buxoo, from Tellicherry 21st May.

Do. H. Cos. Ship Inglis, Captain S. Serle, from London 19th Feb.

Do, Do. Kellie Castle, Capt. E. S. Adam, from London 6th Feb.

Do. 6th Ship Sultan, Capt. Thos Mitchell, from Bussora 16th May.

Do. 7th Imaum's Ship Fulk, Capt. S. B. Calfaun, from Muscat, 23d May.

Do. 8th Ship Royal George, Capt. S. Ellerby, from London, 28th January.

Do. 9th H. Co's. Surveying Brig Psyche, Lieut. Wm. E. Rogers Com'd. from Bushire and Bassadore.

Do. Brig Dadaloy, Capt. P. Thissell, from Sea.

Passengers per Brig Mermaid.—B. Noton Esq. A. Dunlop Esq. A. Keir Esq. and Lieut. R. Stock.

Passengers per Inglis and Kellie Castle as per Extra Courier of the 7th Instant.

Passengers per Ship Sultan.—Mrs. Jervis and Child, Miss Evans, and C. Scott Esq. Civil Surgeon.

Passenger per Ship Fulk.—F. H. Asphar Esq.

Passengers per Ship Royal George.—Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss A. Foguet, Miss C. Foguet, Miss Moore, and Miss Knightly. Captain R. Ogilbey, Captain Richard, Captain McIntyre, Captain Jackson, Mr. Thos. Jackson, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Mr. M. Smith, Mr Wm. Harris, Mr. D. Gibson, Mr. A. Hamerton, Cadets, Lieut. Bell.

DEPARTURES.—June 5th Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, to China.

Do. 7th Brig Dadaboy, Captain P. Thessille, to Tellicherry.

Passenger by the Cornwallis.—Captain S. Gover.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May, 29th Brig Jemima, Captain Alexander Grant, from Bombay 17th May.

DEPARTURES.—24th, Brig Eliza, Captain Mr. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

Do 29th Ship David Clark, Captain P. Falconer for Rangoon.

Do, Brig Hope, Syrang Narsoo, for Masulipatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 19. H. M. Ship Tamar, Capt. J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. from Madras.

H. C. Armed Brig Henry Meriton, J. H. Higgins, from Cheduba 10th May.

May 20. Ship Palmyra, J. Lamb, from London (Falmouth) 5th January, Madeira 20th January, Trincomalie 4th May, and Madras 12th May.

May 21. Schooner Fly, William Dickson, from Bourbon 5th, Pondicherry 7th, Madras 10th, and Coringa 15th May.

May 22. Ship Virginia, P. Butler, from Rangoon 4th May,

Ditto Almed Bux. T. M. Smith, from Madras 17th May.

Passengers per Palmyra, from London:—Mrs. Bahana; Miss Colquhoun; Rev. Edward White, Chaplain; Messrs. G. J. Greene and B. Y. Reilly, Engineers, Cadets; Messrs. R. H. Seale, W. C. Campbell, E. T. Spry, David Ramsay, G. D Dawes, and Charles Vardon, Infantry Cadets; Mr. Benjamin Read, Cavalry Cadet; Mr. John Aldham, H. C. Marine; Mr. Archibald Colquhoun; and Masters William and Edward Kinsey.

DEPARTURES.—May 16 Ship Reliance, J. Hunter, for Cheduba and Arracan.

May 19. Ships Penang Merchant, D. Oliver, and Aurora, P. Earl, for Rangoon.

Do. Brig Colonel Young, C. B. Bowring, for Arracan.

May 20. Swedish Ship Calcutta, P. G. Hjeim, for Stockholm.

May 22. Ship Sophia, James Barclay, for London.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Mahidpore on the 25th May Frederick John, the infant Son of Captain Dangerfield Deputy Opium Agent aged thirteen months.

On the 3d instant, at the Gaol, Lucy, Infant daughter of Mr. F. Leggett, aged 5 months and 19 days.

On the 5th of June, Gertrude Elizabeth, infant daughter of Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, aged 19 Months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on Thursday last, the 28th April, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. James Prendergast to Miss Margaret MacCrahan.

On the 25th May, Mr. J. DE VAZ, to Miss O. CAMUS.

On Monday the 30th May, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. R. A Denton, B. A. Mr. Arathoon Johnnick McKertich, to Miss Harriet McRae, the only daughter of the late Mr. John McRae, an Assistant Revenue Surveyor.

BIRTHS.—At Tellicherry, on the 10th May, the Lady of WM. MASON, Esq M. C. S. of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 11th May, the Lady of Captain ARTHUR HAULTAIN, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th May, the Lady of Captain CHARLES AUGUSTUS ELDERTON, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 18th May, the Lady of CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Salem, on the 20th May, the Lady of George Drury, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Thursday, the 26th May the Lady of Thomas Allsop, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 5th of April, at Nacrekul, on his route to Sholapore, Ensign W. A. Saxon, late of the 44th Regt. N. I. of Spasmodic Cholera, at the early age of 21 years.

At Neilghurry, on the 25th April, Major W. M. Robertson, of the 15th Regiment N. I.

At Trichinopoly on the 14th May, Lieutenant Alex. G. Donaldson, of the 5th Light Cavalry.

At Bangalore, on the 15th May, at the house of Baron de Kutzieben.—Fanny, the infant Daughter of Captain R. C. Cuxton, Paymaster of the 19th Regt. N. I. aged 6 months.

On the 16th May, Mrs. Mary Richardson, aged 24 years and 3 months, leaving an affectionate Husband & Father to lament her loss.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th May, George Forbes, the Son of John Bird, Esq. aged 3 years and 2 months.

At Belgaum, on the 21st May, Lieut. Colonel A. MacLeod, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry Commanding a Light Field Detachment of the Doaab Field Force, aged 44 years.

At his house in Soonkaramah Street, Black Town, on Sunday, the 22d May, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Lewis De Sena, Undertaker, aged 48 years, and 4 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Pulicat, on the 11th April last, the Reverend J. L. Irion, Missionary of the Netherland Missionary Society, to Miss S. L. Cantervisscher.

At Patna, on Tuesday, the 10th May, by the Reverend Julius Cesar Mr. John Wanis Jacob, the eldest Son of Wanies Jacob, Esq. Merchant, at Futtehghur, to Miss Leonora d'Abreo, youngest Daughter of Lewis d'Abreo, Esq. late an Indigo Planter, in Zillah Behar.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Eales, Alfred Grant, Esq. Reporter of the Scotsman Press, to the amiable Miss Charlotte Edwards Jarrett.

At Chinsurah, on the 17th May, by the Reverend T. Thomason, the Reverend Alphonse Français Lacroix, Netherland Missionary, to Miss Hannah Herklots, fifth Daughter of G. Herklots, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, W. R. Fitz-Gerald, Esq. of the Bengal Engineers, to Sarah, eldest Daughter of the late R. Fulcher, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampore, on the 2d March, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Futtyghur, on the 22d April, the Lady of H. R. Cooper, Esq. of a Son.

At Benares, on the 4th May, the Lady of M. J. Tierney, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 9th May, the Lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, the Lady of Henry William Money, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, the Lady of Mr. T. B. Bennet, of the H. C. Marine of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the Lady of Frederick Harris, Esq. of a Still-born Child.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the 17th May, the Lady of Brigadier General Dunkin, C. B. of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 25th March, Mr. Abel Penn Commissary of Ordnance, aged 68 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st April, of the Cholera Morbus, the Lady of Captain W. Binny, 19th Regiment.

At Colonel Hassing's Diggah, on the 6th May, after three days illness, Miss Mary Whittle, eldest Niece of Captain T. Waterman, aged 29 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th May, Theophila Spottiswoode, the Infant Daughter of Lieutenant H. L. Wurrall, Deputy Paymaster.

At Cuttack, on Friday morning, the 13th May, died suddenly, Mary Rebekah Peggs, third and only Daughter of the Rev. J. Peggs, aged 5 months and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, Eliza Cecilia Austin, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Austin, aged 5 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 17th May, after an illness of eight hours, Sophia Henrietta, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. Sinclair, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, much regretted Mr. James Ravenscroft, successor to Tivar and Co. aged 27 years and 9 months, a man universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Master Charles Fisher Landeman, Son of Mr. J. V. Landeman, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Mrs. Caroline Mayers, wife of Mr. F. Mayers, aged 17 years, 8 months and 22 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Mrs. Thereza Elloy, Wife of Mr. Anthony Elloy, aged 34 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTH. At Hinknowle, in the county of Dorset on the 10th November 1824, the Lady of Sir Molyneux H. Nepean, Baronet, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday the 23d November 1824, the Rev. H. J. Richman, Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity, and Mrs. Richman his wife. Their deaths were awfully sudden, occasioned by the falling of part of the roof of their house, during the dreadful tempest. A few minutes before six o'clock a tremendous crash was heard. The inmates immediately hastened to the bed room of Mr. and Mrs. Richman but could not open the Door. A Medical Gentleman (Dr. Cooper) residing in the same street, was instantly called, and on his entering with other persons the bed room, they observed a Mass of stones and rubbish on the bed, on the removal of which the awful spectacle of two lifeless bodies presented itself: the venerable Rector and his amiable wife, had both been suffocated. No mark of violence appeared on either of them, with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of Mrs. Richman. Dr. Cooper was of opinion that their death was instantaneous. Mr. Richman was born at Christchurch in Hampshire, and received his education at Winchester College. He afterwards resided for several years at Poole, and on the resignation of the Rev. John Cutler, he was elected Master of the Free Grammar School in Dorchester, the duties of which important situation he discharged with great ability for a period of 23 years; during the greater part of which time he also officiated as Curate to the Rev. Nathaniel Templeman, the Rector of the Holy Trinity. On the death of Mr. Templeman in the year 1823, Mr. Richman was presented by the Feoffees to that valuable living. No Clergyman was ever more zealous in the discharge of the duties of the pastoral Office, and no one could possibly be more loved and esteemed by his parishioners. He died in the 70th years of his age. Mrs. Richman was in her 74 year.

On the 19th January, in the 71st year of his age, at his house in Park Crescent Portland place, William Fairlie, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, whose memory will be ever greatly respected, and his loss most sincerely lamented, by all who know him, in India and Britain.

POETRY.

THE LUTE

BY MISS L. E. LANDON. Author of *The Improvisatrice*.
(From ACKERMANN'S *Forget Me Not.*)

Wake not again, thou sweet-voiced lute!
Better for me that thy chords were mute,
Than thus to recall thoughts long since fled,
And bring to my memory the fair and the dead.
They remind me of one who shared with me
The short liv'd sunlight of infancy:
For when the young rose of her cheek grew pale,
And health was departed, she lov'd thy wail;
And I have heard thy murmurs sweep
O'er the flow'rs that smile round her last cold sleep.
And thou recall'st a dark-eyed maid,
With forehead of snow and raven braid,
The light of my love dream,—one who oft
Would answer in song to thy breathing soft;
One who could love, and her love forget—
O waken not, lute, that wild regret!
Better thou ever should'st silent be,
Than renew such memories of sadness to me.

L. L. E.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

LAY OF THE WANDERING ARAB.*

AWAY—away! my barb and I—
Free as the wave, fleet as the wind,
We sweep the sands of Araby,
And leave a world of slaves behind!
'Tis mine to range in this wild garb,
Nor e'er feel lonely, though alone;—
I would not change my Arab barb,
To mount a drowsy Sultan's throne.
Where the pale stranger, dares not come,
Proud o'er my native sands I rove—
An Arab tent my only home,
An Arab maid my only love.
Here Freedom dwells without a fear.
Coy to the world, she loves the wild:
Who ever brings a fetter here,
To chain the Desert's fiery child?
What though the Frank may name with scorn
Our barren clime, our realm of sand?
There were our thousand fathers born—
Oh! who would scorn his father's land?
It is not sands that form a waste,
Nor laughing fields a happy clime;—
The spot the most by Freedom graced,
Is where Man feels the most sublime!—
Away—away! my barb and I—
Free as the wave, fleet as the wind
We sweep the sands of Araby,
And leave a world of slaves behind!

J.

* These lines were suggested by a note to "The Bride of Abydos."

(*See Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SHREECRUST[illegible] PRABHOO, No. 11, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1825.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	As.	RATE OF PREMIUM. CALCUTTA, THE 23d MAY 1825	Sell. Rs.	As.
32	0	Remittable Loan, at 6 Per Ct.....	31	0
0	0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do...	0	0
0	0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	0	0
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1	0	4 Per Cent Loan.....	0	8

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Madras 30 Days Ditto 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad Rs.
Bombay Ditto Ditto 97 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 19th MAY, 1825.

Mr. C. W. Truscott, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the City of Patna.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 19th MAY, 1825.

The Reverend H. S. Fisher, District Chaplain at Delhi.

The Reverend J. N. Stevens, District Chaplain at Dinapore.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th May, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 5th day of April 1825.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant J Patience.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

20th Foot.

Ensign William Child, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign vice Wybrants, who Exchanges, 17th May 1825.

67th Foot.

Ensign [illegible] from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Child, who Exchanges, 17th May 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Lieutenant Hill, His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to precede his Corps to Europe, on urgent Private Affairs, in charge of Invalids, and to be Absent on that account from the date of his Embarkation until the arrival of the Regiment in England, is Confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OFFICIAL.

Political Department, 20th May, 1825.

The following Copies and Extracts of Dispatches from Brigadier General MACBEAN and Commodore HAYES, are published for general information.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, &c. &c. &c.
Calcutta.

Ramree, May 16, 1825.

SIR,—Commodore Hayes having determined upon sending the Brig *Meriton* to Culcutta, and as it is but lately I have had the opportunity of making my report to Brigadier General Morrison, upon the proceedings of the Expedition under my Command, I have thought it would be advisable to transmit to you Copies of the same for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. MACBEAN,
Brigadier General.

To Brigadier General MORRISON, C. B.
Commanding South Eastern Division, &c. &c. &c.

Ramree, 23d April, 1825.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Flotilla weighed early on the morning of the 17th instant, at the mouth of the Arracan River, and having fine weather with moderate breezes, the whole were anchored on the night of the 18th within 3 miles of Cheduba Roads. It being necessary to take in a supply of water, the Ships and Boats proceeded to Sow Island, situated to the Southward of Ramree. Several of the Mug Inhabitants from Ramree having joined us the night of the 20th, gave information, that the Island had two days previously been evacuated by the Enemy: to this no very implicit faith was given. The Artillery and Detachment 40th Bengal Native Infantry having joined, the fleet was anchored the night of the 21st at the entrance to the Ramree Creek, and dispositions being made for landing the Troops, the same was carried into effect the following morning. The numerous rows of stakes the enemy had driven across the Creek presented so formidable and effectual an obstacle, that with every exertion on the part of the Seamen and Lascars it was nearly two hours before a passage could be cleared for the small boats. So soon, however, as the advance under Captain Shelton, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, could be disembarked, I proceeded with Commodore Hayes to the Town of Ramree. The road to appearance had lately been made and was commanded in many parts by fortified heights and well-constructed intrenchments. The Creek is practicable for Boats to the Town at high water, distance from its entrance about 7 miles, by land; from the great intrenchment considerably less. No opposition, whatever, was made, and the Island taken quiet possession of in the name of the British.

The Enemy, to protect him against a landing by the Creek, had thrown up a long line of intrenchments upon the right bank, constructed with great judgment, and made particularly strong by the numerous traverses placed in all directions.

The defences of the Town consist in a Stockade of considerable extent and some strength, situated about the centre of it, this being protected by several Forts upon Hills, and one of them completely commanding the road by which you approach. The inhabitants are in quiet occupation of their houses, and Napat Nunu, at their solicitation, has been continued in his office of Jemadar, charged with the maintenance of peace and good order upon the Island.

I have directed that 8 Companies of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, with the Detachment of Artillery from Cheduba, under the command of Major Murray, should constitute the Garrison of Ramree, and consider they will be quiet equal to all the duties that may be required of them at present.

To Commodore Hayes, I am most indebted for his hearty co-operation upon all occasions, and feel the fullest confidence from his able assistance. I have every reason to be satisfied with the Officers and Soldiers under my command, and am happy to inform you they have continued to be healthy.

Herewith is transmitted a Return of Captured Ordnance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. MACBEAN,
Brigadier General.

Ramree. 5th May, 1825.

To Brigadier General MORRISON, C. B.
Commanding South Eastern Division, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—Part of the force under my command having arrived at the entrance of the Sandowey River the 28th of last month, it was determined by Commodore Hayes and myself, that the Troops should be put into boats and proceed up the following day.

The *Macnaghten* Transport, having grounded in the passage from Ramree, Captain Anderson, with four hundred and fifty of the 16th M. N. I. on board never joined us.

A Stockade at the mouth of the River, was evidently evacuated, and information was at this time given by inhabitants, (Mugs) that the Enemy had also left the Stockades at Sandowey.

The boats having moved eight miles up the River, Commodore Hayes leading, about dusk came upon a Stockade Intrenchment, the Enemy had also constructed Breastworks in different commanding Points, and had staked the River below the Intrenchments; a space, however, had been left sufficiently wide for the boats to pass. The Troops had been landed for the night, and being re-embarked early the next morning, the whole were in progress up the River at 4 o'clock.

No opposition was made to our passage, and having reached Sandowey soon after 7 o'clock, the Stockades were taken possession of. There are two, neither of any strength, though the ground upon which one is constructed had been well chosen. Many acts of cruelty are reported to have been committed by the Burmas, previous to their departure, and four bodies were found, said to be executions that had taken place for refusal to accompany them in their retreat.

It did not appear to me there was any object to be gained by remaining at Sandowey, I therefore determined upon embarking the Troops, and that they should join the Division. I have to repeat, how much I owe to Comodore Hayes, and my admiration, in him, of the good effects of a zealous and animated example for enterprize. The Officers and men under my Command have given me much cause to speak well of them, for although the Enemy has not given us the opportunity of a meeting, they have suffered much from continued exposure to extreme heat and in a variety of ways have undergone much fatigue, and which they have borne with becoming spirit and cheerfulness.

Captain Hall, Artillery, was obliged to proceed sick to Cheduba, without furnishing me with any return of the Captured Ordnance.

I am happy to acquaint you the Troops have continued remarkably healthy, there being at present only two Europeans sick.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. MACBEAN,
Br. Genl.

Return of Ordnance and Stores Captured at Ramree, by the Force under Brigadier General Mac-Bean, C. B. April 22, 1825.

Brass Gun 1 Two Pounder,
Iron Guns 1 Six Pounder, 1 Two Pounder, 3 One Pounders,
13 Jingals,
50 Muskets,
264 Dows,
150 Spears,
1200 Flints, Europe,
6-24 Pound Shot Europe,
4-12 ditto ditto, ditto,
3-9 ditto ditto, ditto,
2-6 ditto ditto, ditto,
140 Grape Shot, Europe,
20 Cwt. of Leaden Balls,
5 Cwt. of Iron ditto,
4 Cwt. of Spare Lead,
A quantity of Gun Powder, destroyed.

(Signed) GEO. DYKE,
Lieut. Comg. Arty. Det.

(True Copies)
(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Extract from a Dispatch from Commodore HAYES to Captain FORBES CHAMPAGNE, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated, *Osprey*, Cheduba Creek, May the 6th, 1825.

In continuation of my last from the Mongee River, under date the 12th ultimo, I am to request you will inform His Excellency, that the Flotilla and Transports finally cleared the Arracan River on Sunday morning, the 17th of April, and at Midnight of the 18th, anchored between Ramree and Cheduba, within night-signal distance of the H. C. Frigate *Hastings*, in Cheduba Roads. At day light the following morning, we were joined by Captain Hardy, and in the evening of the same day, anchored within Amherst's Island, on the S. W. side of Ramree harbour. The 20th, watered the Fleet and sent Gun Boats over for Eight Companies of the Cheduba Corps. On the 21st weighed, and at 5 P. M. anchored off Ramree Creek, and the scene of our intended operations. On the 22, at 6 A. M. the advance Troops under Captain Shelton, accompanied by Captain Crawford proceeded to the point of debarkation. At 9 A. M. followed with Gen. McBean, Brigadier Fair, and Captain Hardy, on the *Osprey*: all the small Vessels of War, and Gun Boats, with the Main Body in Company. At 11 A. M. anchored, and landed at the Enemy's Stockades on the the right bank of the River; and at noon, proceeded with General Mac-Bean, at the head of two Companies of H. M. 44th and 54th Regiments to take possession of the city of Ramree (called by the Natives Yambia Miew), found that all the Burmese Forces, consisting by report of 3200 men, had fled the night the *Flotilla* anchored between Ramree and Cheduba. I have, however, to express my gratification, that we had not to contest the Capture of Ramree, as its defences are so strong, that any determined opposition, on the part of the Enemy, must have cost us half our force, if we had effected the conquest under such circumstances. Yambia Miew, is situated in a valley, and divided by the Creek we entered. It is commanded by several hills, and has one strong extensive Stockade Fort, on the S. W. side of the City. It is not unlike Arracan, but of less extent, and has, to my view, a much better appearance. The Harbour of Ramree is one of the finest in the world: the Island is very productive, populous, and a most valuable acquisition. Having arranged all matters with General MacBean, we re-embarked on the 24th, and on the 26th following, moved down the Harbour towards Sandoway, (called Chynda or Thandwa in the Maps) and on the 28th anchored off Sandoway River's mouth. On the 29th following, embarked the Troops on the Gun Boats and Steam Vessel, and proceeded ahead of the whole, on the *Osprey*, towards Sandoway Town and Fort. At 5 P. M anchored off a strong Stockade where the River was also strongly Staked; here the Troops disembarked for the night, and were lodged in the Enemy's houses, At 4 A. M. on the 30th, moved up towards Sandoway, and at half-past 7 A. M. landed and took possession of the place. The country approaching Sandoway is better cultivated and stored with Cattle of all kinds, than any we have yet seen: the water is excellent, and the people evinced every desire to hail us, as their deliverers and benefactors---Sandoway is within six days journey of Prome (called Peie Mew) in a direct line, and the Rajah of the Province also governed Aing or Aan, and other dependencies; the head man of Aing (the Rajah) had been called to Sandoway a month previous to our arrival, and left him behind to make what terms he could with us.

Having made the dispositions [illegible] my letter to Lieutenant Wyndham, [illegible] to Cheduba to water and equip the [illegible] divisions of Gun Boats, destined by [illegible] ment for service on the Irrawaddy, under [illegible] gadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, [illegible] B. placing the command of both under ch[illegible] of First Lieutenant Guy, commanding the [illegible] C. Brig of War *Vestal*: a Copy of my Instru[illegible] tions to him on the occasion, I submit for hi[illegible] Excellency's approbation.

I am further to observe, that I have directed Captain Hardy of the H. C. Frigate *Hastings*, to send his European Marines, consisting of 30 men, under Lieut. Bell of the Bombay Army, to Sandoway, and to add to the party 20 Flotilla Seamen, and 50 Flotilla Marines, and to cause them to advance on the road to Prome, for the purpose of gaining a perfect knowledge of the country, as far as practicable, without endangering the party; and I have no doubt but that they will do justice to my expectations. I consider the whole route to Prome open to us, and I should not be surprised to hear that a party from Sir Archibald Campbell's Army had crossed to Sandoway.

The following information regarding the routes between the landing points in Arracan and Prome, and Memboo, on the Irrawaddy, I received from the head man of Aing and others at Sandoway, which I think can be depended upon, namely, Dallack to Arracan, by water, three days, by land nine. From Sandoway to Aing, by water, three days inland navigation, by land nine days; 1st From Sandoway to Senday, one day, thence to Khoo one day, to Tanghow one day, to Tandlowee one day, to Sabion one day, to Lamoo one day, to Mohie one day, to Senai one day, to Aing one day: In all nine days, the route by land being very circuitous, by winding along the foot of the hills within the heads of the Sea Creek—From Aing to Dallack two days by land or by water—from Aing to Menboo six days, viz. Aing to Terwack one day, to Woodhatt one day, to Chaung Way one day, to Nephthay, one day, to Chegoo one day, to Mamboo or Membew one day, from Sandoway to Prome or (Peie Mew) six days, viz. from Sandoway to Atoo one day, to Gariune one day, to Yabooah one day, to Aindow one day, to Parae one day, to Padour nearly opposite to Prome, on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, one day; in all six days: the general rate of travelling is about ten miles per day over the mountains. N. B.—The great pass from Aing over the mountains to Membew and Sambegune, which is a Carriage Road and crossed the three days march. The same time is taken to cross the mountains between Sandoway and Prome. Sandoway or Sandowee is very erroneously placed on the maps, the entrance of the River is in the Latitude 18. 33. North, 11 leagues, ¾ South, from the South point of Cheduba, and is the northernmost of the two first openings laid down upon the large geographical sketch of the Burmese Empire, printed at the Lithographic Press, nineteen miles below the projecting Point of Arracan, South of Low Island on the said map.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, *Secy to Govt.*

Rangoon.---Dispatches have been received by the *Virginia*, from Brigadier General Sir A. CAMPBELL, dated Turrip Main the 20th April, distant thirty miles from Prome, which place the Army was expected to reach on the 24th ultimo. No opposition whatever had been offered to the advance of our Troops.---The country was found to be generally in a deserted state.

The repeated successes of our arms and the fall of BUNDOOLAH seems at length to have produced a salutary change in the Councils and disposition of the King of Ava. On the 19th, a letter was brought to the British Camp by a European Soldier of H. M. 38th, who had been taken by the Enemy, bearing the Royal Seal, and professing to come from two Chiefs, enjoying the confidence of the King. The general tenour of the letter is an expression of regret at the existence of hostilities, and of an earnest desire for the restoration of peace between the two Countries.

The writers observe—"From the creation of the world, the two Governments have lived in peace and amity, and have never before been engaged in war, or had any dispute, living as it were in unison, and with friendly and commercial intercourse constantly subsisting between them. In the year 1185, in consequence of the matter arising from the conduct of a certain paltry Chief, war commenced, and has lasted for upwards of twelve months occasioning much bloodshed and loss of lives to the Armies and People of both Nations.

"These two Nations being both great and powerful, it would be highly desirable that a communication should be opened between them that their people may again enjoy the blessings of Peace, from which happiness must accrue to

...iefs, through whose ...jects can be attained, ...dered to be highly en... ...rendered special service ...ties. For this purpose we ... JAMES, a British Soldier, ... taken prisoners by us, with ...e State, to deliver this letter, ...o delay will occur to prevent a ...eing given to this communicati...

...nese who accompanied the bearer ...mmunication state, that Messrs. JOD...E, LAIRD, and four other European ...men, were actually on their way from A... be given up to Sir A. CAMPBELL; and ... JUDSON is particularly mentioned as being ...horized by the King of Ava to use his best ...deavours to bring the war to a termination.

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 23.

We understand that no official accounts of the occupation of Prome have reached Government, yet the belief is general, that on the 23d ultimo. it was occupied by Sir A. Campbell. In reply to the overtures, which had reached camp on the 20th, Sir Archibald signified his readiness to hear the terms proposed at any time, but his determination not to suspend his march on Prome and the Capital. Not a few doubts are entertained by those who are acquainted with the Burmah character, as to the sincerity of any overtures they may make: and it is more agreeable to what we know of their history and policy to suspect, that their real aim is to protract and delay, until the unhealthy season sets in, when they calculate on their climate doing that to an invading Army of foreigners, which they find their own prowess and skill unable to accomplish. If there be any truth in a report which has reached Calcutta, that the Court had deserted Umrapoora and taken refuge in the hills, these suspicions would undoubtedly be very much strengthened.

[*John Bull, May* 23.

By the *Virginia*, from Rangoon the 4th instant, it appears, that Prome had fallen into the possession of the British Troops. This we believe happened on or about the 26th or 27th ultimo. We judge from the extract of a letter forwarded from a division of Gun-boats dated Rangoon 3d May, which states that the Gun-boats had arrived there from Prome in five days. The place was evecuated by the enemy without any show of resistance. The Gun-boats were to return to Prome with stores.

So far Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has succeeded completely in the object he had in view when he marched from Rangoon. The probability is, that he will push on for the Capital, and not halt at Prome during the rains, as was at first supposed.

Since the above went to press, we learn that overtures of Peace had been made to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL from the Court of Ammerapoora, but of what nature we have not heard. We hope Sir ARCHIBALD will treat with the enemy at his capital, which is said to contain much treasure.

The Burmese quitted Prome so precipitately that they left their guns behind them.

There is no longer the least doubt of the BUNDOOLA's death. A servant who stood near him when he was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell lost a leg by the same cause which cost the brave leader his life.

It is reported that a detachment of two hundred Europeans and three hundred Sepoys, under the command of Captain BUCK, had been sent by General MORRISON on some secret duty—perhaps to reconnoitre, if not to take Talak.

We hear that Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY means to go to England soon, and may in a short time be expected in Calcutta.

[*India Gazette. May* 23.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

About half-past two o'clock the House of Lords met, and the LORD CHANCELLOR and the other Lords Commissioners, viz. the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Earl of WESTMORLAND, the Earl of HARROWBY, and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, being robed, took their seats on the woolsack.

The Commons were summoned in the usual form to hear His Majesty's commission for opening the session of Parliament read. A considerable number of the members of the House of Commons, preceded by the Speaker, soon after appeared at the bar, and the commission being read by the clerk at the table, the LORD CHANCELLOR read His Majesty's speech, of which the following is a copy:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the gratification which His Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which His Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of Parliament.

"There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people.

"It is no small addition to the gratification of His Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to His Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

"Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the Constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

"His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

"His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquires instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

"His Majesty has seen, with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

"It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

"The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable.

"His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burdens of his people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with His Majesty, and with each other; and that it is His Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

"The negotiations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

"His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdom of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.

"A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between His Majesty and the King of Sweden, a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) His Majesty has directed to be laid before you.

"Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between His Majesty and the United States of America.

"These difficulties, however, His Majesty trusts will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

"In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by His Majesty, His Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain.

"So soon as these treaties shall be completed, His Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

"His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient relations.

"His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and His Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon His Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

The Commons then withdrew.

On this occasion the Duke of NORFOLK attended for the first time in his official capacity of Earl MARSHAL. Lord STRANGFORD took the oaths and his seat as Baron PENSHURST. He was introduced by Lords PRUDHOE and STOWELL. The Earl of DALHOUSIE also took the oaths and his seat; as did Dr. BLOOMFIELD, Bishop of Chester.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

The SPEAKER came to the house about half past two o'clock, and was accompanied by about 30 members. Soon after the Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and summoned the house to the House of Peers, to hear the Commission for opening Parliament read. In about half an hour he returned, and the house was then adjourned for a short time. At a little before four o'clock, the SPEAKER resumed the chair. He informed the house, that during the recess he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for a knight of the shire to serve for the county of Cornwall, in room of Sir William Lemon deceased; and for a burgess to serve for Cambridge, in the room of W. Cheere, Esq., deceased.

Two new Members were introduced, and took the oaths and their seats.

On the motion of Mr. LUSHINGTON, new writs were ordered for members to serve for the county of Donegal, in the room of Lord Mountcharles deceased, and for the borough of Newton, in Lancashire, in the room of Thomas Claughton, Esq., deceased.

On the motion of Mr. CANNING, the bill for preventing clandestine outlawries was brought in, and read a first and second time.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER, having read the speech of the Commissioners for opening the session.

Lord F. L. LEVISON GOWER, in a speech of considerable length, moved the address, which was seconded by Alderman THOMSON.

The SPEAKER then read the address from the chair, and having put the question upon it,

Mr. BROUGHAM rose to address the house. He regretted to state, that he was under the necessity, not only of expressing his dissent from, but also of entering his solemn protest against, some, and those not the least important, parts of the speech which had just been read to them. He felt, however, great satisfaction in being able, before he stated them, to take notice, which he should do as shortly and clearly as he could, of those parts of the address to which he could give his most cordial and willing assent. In giving that assent, and in joining his congratulations to those contained in the address upon many of the points noticed in the Speech, he could not claim for himself any extraordinary stretch of candour. He was rather withheld, as indeed were many of the friends around him, by a feeling of modesty, from giving their due meed of praise to the measures alluded to, since those measures which were now the theme of so much praise and so many congratulations, were measures which the gentlemen on his side of the house many years ago had urged, but in vain, upon those who at that time were intrusted with the administration of the country. He was rather restrained by this feeling of modesty, from praising the wisdom and vigour of the Legislature in making the great mercantile reforms which had been recently effected; he was afraid, lest in bestowing any commendations of his upon them he should seem to be bestowing commendation upon himself. He was, however, encouraged to get rid of his modesty (a laugh), and to bestow upon them the honour that they merited, by the recollection that they were not so much his own propositions as the propositions of those friends with whom he had been in the habit of acting, both in Parliament and out of Parliament, ever since he had had the honour of being returned to it. The principles—let it be said in Parliament, and be heard with rejoicing and edification throughout the country—the principles were at an end which had so long hampered the industry and cramped the energies of the people of England. Those doctrines of narrow, shop-keeping, huxter-like policy, which wise men had for many years treated with contempt, both at home and abroad, but which for ages had been reverenced by the ignorant as the only base upon which commercial property could be firmly established—those doctrines which for two generations back had been the topic of unqualified scorn, and the theme of unmixed reprobation to all writers of enlightened understanding, but which had been regularly defended by each successive minister during that period as the real foundation of national greatness,—those doctrines, he was happy to say, were now exploded for ever, and could never more be advanced to obstruct the welfare and prosperity of the country. For years the house had been told that it was either a wild chimera, or a dangerous innovation, to talk of the doctrines of a free trade, and of the rights of men to employ their capital and their industry according to their interests and their wishes,—ay, or even according to their caprices. At one time, when it pleased the ministry to view them with contempt, these doctrines were described as a visionary code, specious in theory, but impossible in practice; and at another, when it pleased it to excite alarm against them, they were viewed with as much detestation and abhorrence as if they had been a leaf taken out of that book which some men thought they could never sufficiently detest and abhor—he meant *The Rights of Man*, by Thomas Paine. He had himself heard them treated as idle chimeras by one set of ministers, and as jacobinical innovations by another, just as it was the fashion of the day to treat them as objects of contempt or of abhorrence; and yet he, who had seen them first contemned and then abhorred, had now the happiness to say, that they had reached the consummation of their glory, not merely in being adopted by ministers, but in being publicly recognized, not only in the speech which had just been delivered to them from a high quarter, but also in the addresses which were going to be returned to it by both Houses of Parliament. The house would see that it required but little candour in him to approve those parts of the Speech which referred to the recent mercantile reforms. Let them look, for instance, at the recent modification of the navigation laws. Eight years ago he had himself expounded—very inadequately, he admitted, but still he had expounded—the very alterations which had lately been adopted. He claimed no merit for them—the invention was not his own, but that of greater and much wiser men. He had, however, proposed them; and by doing so had drawn down upon himself the heavy disapprobation of a right hon. gentleman, a great guardian of the commercial interests of the country. [Hear several of the right hon, gentlemen on the ministerial benches leaned forward, as if anxious to discover for whom this compliment was intended.] That right hon. gentleman was now no more. [The right hon. gentlemen on hearing this recoiled, and with such sudden rapidity that it attracted the notice of the house, and occasioned a general laugh.] He (Mr. Brougham) had been blamed by that right hon. gent. (the late Mr. Rose we believe) for advocating such doctrines: he had ventured, however, to preach them more than once—ineffectually, indeed, at the time, but, as now appeared, with undeniable ultimate success. At the same time he had also proposed the changes which had recently been adopted with regard to the silk trade. They were assailed, on his first propounding, them with great and extraordinary severity. He was told over and over again, that nothing could be more speculative nothing more absurd; he was informed that though they might appear very plausible in theory, every person in the trade considered them inapplicable to practice: he was even met by the taunt, that what he advanced might be very true, but that it looked very much like an ingenious sophism. "I trust," said one gentleman, whom he now saw before him, "that I shall never see any ministry attempting to legislate upon such a subject." "God protect me," said another, "if any man attempt to withdraw this corner-stone of our commercial policy, Let no man meddle with it by day or by night;" and he might have added, in the interval between midnight and morning, which of all times for meddling was certainly the worst and most objectionable (A laugh.) "The moment it is withdrawn," continued he, "confusion and ruin will be at no great distance." "Thank God," said a third, in a fit of pious enthusiasm, "we shall never live to see the day, when the principles avowed by the gentlemen opposite shall be sanctioned by those who hold the highest places in His Majesty's councils, or when those who hold such principles shall dare to act upon them as His Majesty's Ministers." Ministers had, however, sanctioned such principles: they had carried into effect all the detestable nostrums of that side of the house; they had taken an entire leaf out of the book of their opponents: they had even enacted measures to legalize the damnable heresies of Adam Smith and the French economists, and to stamp with that odious name the opinions of their adversaries; nay more, the country was now called to thank God for having ministers who had courage to support such measures, though it was formerly called upon to thank God for having ministers who had courage to oppose them. Though he could not formerly concur in the gratitude which the country had been called upon to feel towards His Majesty's Ministers, he could now concur in it cordially and sincerely. He thanked God that measures had been taken by them to recognize the principles for which he and those who thought with him had long contended with so little immediate success. He thanked God that they were never more likely to be troubled even with the visions of those old, mean, absurd, senseless, inconsistent, shopkeeper-like, huxterlike, beggar-like (a laugh) doctrines, which had at last given way before the manly, generous, and philosophical principles, which the King's ministers had been compelled to adopt by the almost unanimous sense of the country. He trusted that the house would allow him, now that he had pointed out the concessions which His Majesty's ministers had made to doctrines which they had formerly reprobated, to express a hope that they would go on in the course on which they had already entered, If they did not, their work would be only half accomplished. What they had done was chiefly to be prized as a pledge that a better policy than the past would be pursued in future. For example, they had adopted the recommendations which he had proposed in 1817 regarding the navigation and the silk laws. Now one of the next measures which he had recommended was one that had never been described as either so chimerical or so abominable as either of those which had been recently adopted, and might be easily and successfully, if willingly, carried into effect, It was a well-known observation of Dr. Swift, that in political arithmetic two and two did not always make four. Now this observation he had applied to the consumption of commodities which were heavily taxed; for instance, wines Now there it was quite clear, that by increasing their taxation upon the article they did not find that two and two made four; but different was the result in the case of coffee, for there by lowering the duty, they had increased the consumption; so that where they meant to add two in the arithmetic of taxation, in the case of wine they had failed, and had not doubled the amount of duty; whereas, when they reduced the duties upon coffee one-half, they found they had doubled, or nearly doubled, the consumption, and, necessarily, maintained the full amount of the revenue. He hoped, therefore, that in the wine, as in the the coffee, they would profit by a departure from an unproductive estimate of calculating their amount of revenue. Why not do so speedily in the article of wines? Why not, in the path of reduction, make that the next step of their course. Let the wine duty, then, at once be reduced; and above all, let there be not only a reduction, but an equalization of these different wine duties for all foreign countries—he meat, in fact, a general and total revision of that arrangement which was made under the name of the Methuen treaty, in a time, and under circumstances, when a far different foreign and domestic policy prevailed from that which ought at present to regulate the affairs of such a kingdom as Great Britain. One good effect which he hoped would immediately arise from such a revision, would be the establishment of a better understanding with the French Government, the lowering of the duties upon other French articles, and the increase which he had no doubt would be consequent upon such a reduction of the foreign consumption of British manufacture. These instances of better policy were, he hoped, on the eve of consummation; so that whatever amelioration had been already effected, he was quite sure they had not yet seen the last of these reformatory measures, which were so long delayed, although so essentially called for by the best interests of the community. There was another branch of His Majesty's address, which also gave him sincere satisfaction; he alluded to the approach lately made by the King's Government to that sound, and not more sound than expidient, and no less expedient than just and liberal policy, so often recommended from that side of the house, and so unanimouly called for by the general voice of the country—he meant the recognition of some of the great Governments of South America. (Hear, hear.) How much of this policy, great as it undoubtedly was, belonged to the country which had so strongly and repeatedly called for it—how much of it belonged to the executive Government—how far, or how long the

[illegible] been driving or driven into it---how little was the speed of their march, how small was their reluctance, or what was the measure or degree of their readiness, to do this justice to the country, and the new states, it were now perhaps unnecessary if not invidious to inquire. But all men would know and feel how much of it belonged to his hon. and learned friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) who had shown himself frankly and steadily the uniform, powerful, learned, and consistent advocate of those early and liberal views of enlightened colonial policy which now met at length the assent of His Majesty's Government. How much of it was due to the great speech delivered by his honourable and learned friend upon the foreign enlistment bill---a speech than which there never had been delivered within their walls more deserving the admiration of every wise and liberal mind---how much of it was, the repeated, due to that eloquent and powerful speech, as well as to his last equally great, though more elaborate address, during the last session, upon the state of South America, it was not easy to say; but sure he was that there was no man either within or without that house, who could fail to ascribe a portion, a large portion, of this great and liberal, and sound triumph of right policy, even wrong policy, to his learned and excellent friend. (Hear, hear.) He would not, however, on this occasion quarrel with the share which the Government had in promoting the recent improvement---it was a great good to the country at all events: if done by the ministers themselves, they deserved thanks for it; if done in obedience to the voice of the country, equally ought they to be praised for listening to the people's suggestion. The good was done, and by whatever process it had been effected, it was gratifying to find that there was of late a Government ready to yield to the wishes of the people; so that upon this subject he would not criticise too nicely the operation of effecting the improvement. The recognition had luckily taken place at last; it was an act of justice following the undoubted fact of the assertion of their independence by the people of the South American States; and however tardy the acknowledgment, still it would have been gratifying to find, it was not the price of any unworthy traffic, or paltry barter for mere commercial views; he was glad it was done at all events, for it was a measure fraught with justice, and inevitably calculated to produce the best results; and right was it, therefore, that in both the King's speech, and the Address, the subject should have been introduced in the manner in which it had been. When touching upon this branch of the speech, it could not fail to recur to him, that many a long year before Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, or Peru, had even dreamt of nobly struggling for, and establishing their independence, there was a struggle for liberty, a fighting stand to conquer national independence, made by another people who had embarked in a successful contest for personal and individual freedom---he meant the great island of St. Domingo, which had long and long since succeeded in establishing its entire independence, upon a more peaceble, and now a more assured fo oting, than even Buenos Ayres or Colombia, the best established of the new South American States. His belief was that at the onset of the St Domingo revolution, England was hostile to the interests of the natives of that island; she become so from the cruel situation of her people as slave-holders. [illegible] her to dislike the emancipation of the slaves of St. Domingo. But a new state of things had since arisen, and the question of slavery, so far as St. Domingo could be connected with it, had been long since set at rest; for the natives had entirely emancipated themselves, and the island had become a thriving and powerful empire---one which had a right to be included in the protecting branch of the British colonial system; it was clearly the interest of their own colonies that it should be so; they owed this policy as well to the protection of their own colonial whites as they did to their own unhappy slaves; and in carrying it into effect, they ought to lose no more time than was actually necessary for arranging the acknowledgment, in the same manner as they had lately in the South American States, and for more than the same reasons which had, at length, produced---some might say extorted---that just and salutary policy. Now he would ask, was this display of liberal policy to stop here? Was this essential administration of justice to be confined to their foreign colonies? Was it to be restricted to the operations of their foreign trade, the branches of which were guided by men who were at the elbow of the Government, and supposed to have a certain degree of colonial influence in certain quarters? Was this to be the circumference of their liberal sphere of action---were they never to do justice nearer home---were they never to listen to the voice of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) Was it there alone that policy was to be overlooked; and that too, where one half of the empire, or thereabouts, was concerned, where a great population was oppressed by a continuance of matchless impolicy, and worse injustice; where a state of things prevailed, which put to imminent peril the responsibility of any British Minister who suffered the whole civil fabric of a large portion of the King's subjects to remain in jeopardy, because he withdrew from the adjustment of a question, which ere long must be definitively settled. He hoped that upon the state of Ireland they were not to be met by any crooked policy of expediency--- he hoped the time was now past when they were to be told, "O, touch not such a topic, it is too delicate, there are too many and too irreconcileable, and too various opinions afloat upon it: we must leave that alone---it is too harrassing and complicating to be mooted. All other difficulties you will find us ready to meet and overcome, but by common consent we have arranged to steer clear of this question: the fact is, what can we do with it?--- we have not two members who think alike upon this topic." Was this the way, he (Mr. Brougham) would ask, in which the Government of this country ought to be conducted? Could they tolerate this exception from the general policy, in the case of a country so inseparably identified with their internal interest, when they had an absolute right to have upon it the undivided opinion, clearly expressed, of an intelligent and distinguished cabinet? There was an evident danger in going on thus, trifling and temporizing with a vital subject, which could not be set aside. There were in the Government, no doubt, too many opinions upon the Irish question, as there had been upon others, but surely not more than there had been upon the mercantile topics; there had been something like the same difference of opinion on the silk bill; they could not fail to recollect, that it was brought into the house and carried by one minister, and thrown out elsewhere, in a place which it would be irregular to name, by another minister, aided therein by his colleagues. (Hear.) An equal difficulty had been found in reconciling the conflicting opinions of official personages at an early period of the South American question. It was at that time by some called jacobinical to urge the claims of the new states of South America, until at length a minister had the manliness to yield to the weight of public opinion, and had the wisdom as well as the manliness, backed by the voice of the people, and supported by their representatives, to press forward the progress of those liberal measures of foreign policy which some of his colleagues had previously denounced. It might be said, that if such a minister should persevere in this novel course, he might be met by some colleague in office who would threaten to resign, rather than await the completion of what, to him, appeared a hateful measure. Was this to be the reason why a minister should slumber at his post? Was he, because the mighty danger of Ireland stared him in the face, to turn from the contemplation of the appalling prospect? Was such a minister to be silent, or indifferent, because the evils of Ireland were not to be concealed---because they approached him, either to overawe, or to stun, or to awaken him to the wisdom, however late, of inquiry and redress? Was this conduct to be tolerated in a British minister? And if it were, were they (the House of Commons) to be also silent, because they saw at home a much more overwhelming and a vastly more critical danger than they had to guard against from without---were they, then, to consent to say, "The danger is, we admit, great, but touch it not?" Let them not, in these times, be told that there were particular scruples, in certain very high quarters, which could not bear to be touched. This language had, he knew, been used on a former occasion; but it was unjustifiable, and time-serving. He had always held that such language was most unconstitutional---it was intolerable---it would have been hardly used to a House of Commons by a minister of Charles II.; and sure he was that it was language which, if used in the better times which preceded the reign of Charles, would have brought a minister to the block. (Cries of "Hear," in which Mr. W. Lamb's voice was understood to be prominent.) He spoke the language of the constitution. He should like to hear it gainsaid by his honourable friend (Mr. W. Lamb) who had so loudly cheered him, as if in contradiction. Was this the defiance of his honourable friend, who was so well read in that constitution of which they alike boasted---who had studied it in all its branches---who had consulted the commentaries of all its best authors---than whom there was none better informed? Was this honourable friend to contradict him---his friend who had been bred under that great mirror of the constitution (Mr. Fox)---who would have gone to death sooner than have heard such a hostile sentiment breathed by a favourite pupil? What, indeed, would his early and immortal friend and patron have said, could he have heard the remark which led to that cheer, a remark which was his (Mr. Fox's) constitutional maxim---namely, that the name of the King (for to his Majesty this phraseology of reserved delicacy was wont to refer) [illegible] tend to influence or overawe? (Hear, hear.) This maxim had never been avowedly departed from, though often evaded, until this night. The great constitutional practice was, that when an act of grace was to be performed, the King was to have the gracious merit of what was done; and that it was only when measures of an odious and unpopular character were necessary, that ministers were to step forward and assume the whole responsibility and opprobrium which attached to them. This was the constitutional maxim which prevailed, except in the worst times, and which never, until this night, had been questioned by a Whig. It had, indeed, of late been departed from, by others, and this wholesome regal principal had, he knew, been reversed. If there was any thing odious to be done, whether to run down a military or a civil political opponent---or military in particular, for that, from the nature of things, could more easily be done---"Oh then," a minister or ministers were found to exclaim, "it is not our fault, nor is the cabinet to blame; we wish to do what is right; we are above those petty jealousies; we do not wish, nor mean, professionally, to injure a political opponent; but don't you see we are delicately placed?" Then followed the delicate allusion, evidently to the Sovereign, as the imperative director of the act, so that these official personages cast upon the Crown the odium of any unpopular act, whilst they carefully and exclusively preserved to themselves the poularity of more liberal and beneficent measures. First, said some of these ministers, this is a measure difficult to be carried---there are obstacles to its progress, "and God knows some of them arise from the prejudices of a certain high quarter in the cabinet." So it was once regarding Ireland; but thank God, that plea no longer existed; the name of his late Majesty had been used for the purpose of rendering it impossible at a former period to proceed with the Catholic question; and this use was made of the royal name by councilors who were sworn to give their Sovereign the best advice, and who yet avowed that they durst not touch a particular question, because of the existence of a certain prejudice. But this plea, bad as it was, was now removed, as must be known by any person who had marked his present Majesty's most gracious conduct towards Ireland, his cordial and gratifying visit to that country, which had demonstrated his just and enlightened feelings towards the Irish people. But it did so happen, that constitutionally they could not always learn what was the private opinion of the sovereign in this country; his speeches were, or constitutionally ought to be, the speeches of his ministers: so were to be interpreted his proclamations, and also his public acts---these were the measures of the King's advisers, and not of the King himself. Though this was the case, however, there was yet a way of knowing the real opinion of his Majesty upon this very point. In every thing respecting the British Constitution they had on all former occasions slighted the principles of the Hanoverian Government. But, to repeat the common dage, "it was an ill wind that blew nobody good," and now they had from Hanover an unerring authority for knowing his Majesty's real sentiments. In the territory in which George IV. reigned as King of Hanover, and where he acted individually, and not as in Great Britain, under the guidance of what were called responsible advisers---in Hanover, where his Majesty was not to have the credit of his act shared with any minister, but where they were to belong, not to the officer but the man, they had not long since a good opportunity of knowing the King's real sentiminis, in the decree which he graciously promulgated at the opening of the States, and of which he (Mr. Brougham) had "to prevent mistakes," like the speaker in the speech now under discussion, providently procured a copy. (A laugh.) He earnestly hoped that this decree from the King of Hanover personally, would be taken as a hint, if not an admonition and example for ministers nearer home, officially to adopt a sounder and more liberal policy in their administration. At any rate, with this high and illustrious example before them, they had undoubtedly only themselves to blame if they persevered in future impolicy towards Ireland. His Hanoverian Majesty, in the decree before him, was most graciously pleased to say (and it was delightful to hear such sounds cross the lips of a great sovereign)---"that the general professors of the Christian faith are to enjoy a perfect equality of civil and political rights in the kingdom of Hanover, and in conformity to article the 4th of the constitution, the pre eminence of a predominant and tolerant church is abandoned." (Hear, hear.) Here was real sense and sound & liberal feeling. It became a great Sovereign, who felt that a truly tolerant man never used the word. (Hear.) such a man must feel, that by being tolerant, he only performed an indispensible duty, and did not confer a boon. It was the inalienable right of man, and not a favour, to worship his maker according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no man had a right to interpose and prevent the exercise of it. (Hear, hear.) A man might be wrong in his opinion---another might conscientiously differ from him; still it was an insult, and nothing but an insult, to tell such a man "that you tolerated his religious opinions." It was delightful, therefore, to find, that in Hanover, at least this notion of a predominant and tolerating church had been formally and regally abandoned. The King's decree went on further to promulgate, "that all Christian communities" (would that the text were applied to Ireland) had a right to the unobstructed and peaceable exercise of their religious worship." More than this was not desired in Great Britain, further they asked not, but he must say that it required no small official confidence for His Majesty's ministers to ask that house to go up with them to the throne, and there to express that most offensive and unjustifiable passage respecting Ireland, which was in direct variance with the recorded opinion of the King upon a similar subject respecting Hanover. Ought not that house rather frankly and boldly to come forward, and maintain the constitutional consistency of the royal act, and do to Ireland what had been done to Hanover? (Hear, hear.) He was now putting aside the existence and the business of the Catholic Association, although the acts attributed to that body were, he knew, and had predicted, the genuine fruit of the policy pursued towards Ireland. (Hear,) He repeated, that he had predicted such a consequence. If there had been extravagantage and harsh language used by any of the Catholic body---if there had been among them extravagant propositions discussed, and vehement speeches enforcing them---if an alarm had been the consequence, then who was to blame? Not so much the Catholics, who had sent over a bill with such untenable propositions---not so much the Association, who had framed it, but those whose impolicy had originated the association, had made it what it was by treating the Catholics as they had treated them, and exasperated them by continued operation and insult. Let the authors of all these mischiefs be assured, that in the whole history of human affairs, the truth of all experience had shown, that the sure way of ultimately making men unreasonable in their demands was to refuse them at first, when they were reasonably pressed. (Hear, hear.) The Catholics first came to parliament with a respectful and dutiful request, and were met by refusal, and contumely: then the natural result was to have to endure, perhaps, an insolent and unreasonable demand. But he had said that he laid aside the Association in his argument, and he now supposed that they had not provoked the Catholics by ill-treatment. Why, then, not calmly enter upon the subject---why not prove the grievance, before they denounced the victim? They had of late ministerially carried other political measures, which were by the very same parties as stoutly resisted at a former period, as even this Catholic question had been. Why not then revoke this as well as other policy which they had revoked? Why not redress grievances in Ireland, and apply conciliation instead of coercion? They had never yet made the experiment, and they could not answer for the result until they had made the trial. (Hear, hear.) But what was the ground of alarm in the cabinet when the experiment was suggested? He knew that high, very high, in that cabinet was to be found the greatest learning, with the most experienced talents combined---were they afraid of losing the benefit of these great acquirements by pressing an obnoxious measure upon a particular individual? "What," continued Mr. Brougham, "do you think the great seal would be in danger if you persevered in pressing this question? Do you think the venerable and learned personage who holds it would quit his possession on such an account? Great God! the very notion of such an abandonment of office is the most chimerical of all the chimeras that ever distempered the brain of a poet, (Loud laughter.) Surprised indeed should I be, to find any official quittance in that quarter, before all sublunary things were at an end---that fear of public loss never crossed my apprehensive mind even in a dream. (Renewed laughter). You greatly undervalue the steadiness of mind and purpose of your venerable colleague; there is nothing to equal the patient assiduity with which he bears the toils of his high station, the fortitude with which he braves all opposition, when really persevered in, upon speculative questions: upon all questions of foreign and domestic trade he has at length consented to yield to you---ay, and so would he this Catholic question if equally pressed upon his reluctant attention. His composure under such perplexing circumstances is only equalled by the trying fortitude with which he bears the prolonged solicitations of the suitors in his own court. As to suppose that he would quit office on this account, was really to harbour the vainest fear that ever crossed the most fantastical imagination; his colleagues would see this, were they only again to make the attempt upon the prepossessions of his great mind; they would soon find the predominating prevalence of that patriotic feeling, that there was no principle so strong as the love of saving one's country, and that in no office was it so forcibly felt as in those of the highest rank, even like this, possessing the most extensive and most powerful patronage and connexion; and that so much the more powerful and profitable were the office, so much higher would be the ardour, and zeal, and self-devotion which would not allow the venerable, the wise and good man, at all hazard of personal opinions, to tear himself from the service of his country. To damp such zeal for the public service would be, I repeat, to possess a power which can only be conjured up by one of those miracles like Prince Hohenlohe, that one sometimes hear of. To remove this great personage would be a real miracle; the seals are his state---his freehold for life; he has secured the term, and his last breath will be poured forth in the public service. The only question in law upon the matter is---who is to appoint his successor; he is not, for his unabated desire to do good to mankind, to be restricted to a mere life of interest: the office must in him be devisable, and for the uses of his will. Indeed, I think even that part of the right of succession is arranged, at least we have heard of certain indications which in a measure pointed to the successor, although that successor will verily find himself much disappointed, if he hopes to get office during the natural life of the present holder." (Renewed laughter.) To be sure, one member of the cabinet might say, 'I will resign if this measure is not carried,' and another may reply 'And so will I, if it is.' Let the right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning) only make this experiment with his noble colleague upon the Catholic question, as he has done upon the commercial bills, and the nation will not, he may depend upon it, be deprived for one hour of the inestimable benefit of his colleague public service. (Hear, hear.) Unhappily, the right honourable gentleman did not pursue his wonted spirit upon this particular question, he made no such effort, and therefore the Catholics were to have no emancipation; and thus from year to year---from one crisis to another---in time of war, or in time of peace, the Catholics were to be turned aside, and for them alone the hour of redress was never to approach. (Hear, hear.) Penal enactments were the answer to their petitions, and now again they were called upon to put down, not the association, but "associations" in the plural. This was positively one of the slyest little cunning Belial insertions that ever crept into a form of speech, "to make the worse appear the better reason." The venerable and learned personage in the cabinet had added this letters he knew his hand-writing, (laughter), the object was plain and palpable; 'Make it plural, and then we shall have the votes of those who are anxious to put down the Orange Associations, and who will admire by anticipation the mode in which we poise the equal balance in our hands, and determine to put down all spirit of faction in Ireland." He (Mr. Brougham) however, well knew the difference which would soon appear between the sentiment in theory and in practice: he conjured, therefore, honourable members to exercise their own common sense upon the occasion, and not to suffer a single man to be so misled, as to suppose that this even handed justice would attend the working of such a declaration. As necessary to put down the Catholics, it was idle and foolish, and though they might suppose that the balance would be equally upheld, yet they would soon find that the justice was only nominal---that it partook of these subtile equities from the precincts out of which it sprung---that the strong and irresistible hand of the law would be called forth to put down the Catholics, whilst the Orange Association would be only visited with a gentle tap, and nothing more. (Hear.) To the introduction of this principle, therefore, he must at once oppose all the resistance in his power; he could not assent to it under any form or with any qualification, There was no provocation for any such enactment. If the Catholic Association had transgressed the principles of the constitution, and embarked in measures irreconcileable with the supremacy of the law, the more it was to be regretted. He had never in his life approved of all the measures of any association still less had he ever approved of all the measures of a society united by a mixed bond of religious and political principles, where men's feelings now and then became aroused, and sometimes carried them in their warmth over the strict line of propriety. But, making all these concessions, he must declare, that though an attentive observer of all the proceedings of the Catholic Association, an anxious and habitual inspector of what was done, written, and said by that body, he could most conscientiously affirm, that he never heard of or saw one words one act, or one line of writing of theirs which would justify the change implied by the words in the address. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, he thought their moderation had been exemplary, and their language---which had been sneered at by the noble lord (Lord F. L. Gower), but which it would have been more prudent to have endeavoured to imitate than to have made the object of sarcesm---was moderate. Was that the way to treat such a body? "But, oh," said the noble lord, "I am not disposed to treat them with contempt!" That he---that he---most noble and most honourable as he was---should have it go forth to six millions of suffering fellow-subjects, to their great comfort, the very first time, perhaps, when they had ever heard of his name---that he did not mean to treat them with contempt, was certainly sigular. It would have been, truly, much more surprising had the noble lord avowed that he did mean to treat such a body with contempt. He was astonished to hear such an expression fall from a person of his uniform good sense and taste, so far as he had been able to appreciate these qualities from seeing the noble lord in that house, for elsewhere he had not the honour of his acquaintance. To use the word contempt in any manner when speaking of such people, was quite out of the question---not even that most conte uptuous all contemners, *Signor Pococurante*, would have said so. (A laugh.) On the subject of the Catholic Association, he would challenge any man to deny that the great bulk of the Catholic community had given to that body their hearty and unqualified support. He was greatly misinformed,---and he spoke, he believed, from the most accurate information,---if that association did not virtually represent the opinions of the Catholics at large. They might not, perhaps, all think alike upon the whole of the measures of the Association. Some Catholics might think that there was a little in one part of this particular speech of some member of the Association, which went a point too far---which outstripped the strict

bounds of prudence and moderation; nevertheless the great bulk of the body sanctioned and approved of the entire of their proceedings. Out of the Catholic body, it was also matter of notoriety, there were some who disliked particular passages in the speeches of individuals: among these was his right hon. and learned friend opposite (the Attorney-General for Ireland), and yet, when he sent up the obnoxious speech from his breakfast-table to the scrutiny of 23 of his fellow-citizens as grand jurors, he found that they did not participate in his objections, and were not prepared to assist his intention of prosecuting the party. He regretted that his right hon. and learned friend had taken such a course, for if there were one man more than another who had performed inestimable service to the Catholics, he was that man. After the late and ever-to-be-venerated and lamented Mr. Grattan, he (the Attorney-General for Ireland) had, more than any other man of his time, established the justice of the claims of the Catholics to be considered as an integral and powerful part of the community. If any man, then, had planted, and fostered, and fathered this very association, his right honourable and learned friend was that man. Who had ever pleaded their cause with more transcendent effect, and demonstrated the justice and necessity of admitting that principle of concession of which, in late times, no rational man had ever doubted the propriety. The Catholics were likely enough to meet a little violence from one side, with a similar ebullition from the other; there were many who did not approve of all their measures, as he had already said—for instance, he knew many men who did not approve of the Catholic rent, or the manner of its collection, but who were still cordial friends of the association itself, and who would adhere to it, as the representative of their sentiments, wishes, and feelings, and who would feel an attack made upon that body, as a declaration of war, by an act of Parliament at least, on the Catholic people of Ireland. Besides, he knew not how they could legislate in the manner which he presumed was intended—the subject presented powerful and most difficult obstacles. How were they to draw the line of demarcation? How they were to put down this association, without equally extinguishing hundreds of others, was beyond what his imagination could comprehend. Subscriptions were raised in a similar way for a variety of other public purposes. What was to become of the Bible Society, which raised, not 8,000l. or 9,000l., like the Catholic Association, but 80,000l. or 90,000l.,—which had struck its roots deeply into the soil, and spread its branches far and wide—which comprehended great sects and illustrious names amongst its directors and supporters—which had dignitaries of the church at its head, and a peer of Parliament its president—which could boast at one of its branch districts of having for its head Lord Liverpool—a peer with whom, in the new commercial policy, he (Mr Brougham) could now say he had the honour to act (a laugh)—which had also Lord Bexley (another convert, he hoped, to the liberal system) as one of its guides—how was this society to be disposed of, if the Catholic Association were put down? (Hear.) There was also another association of which the public had occasionally heard a great deal—he meant the Bridge-street Association, of which the Duke of Wellington was President. This, it was true, was only a society for prosecuting libellers; they did not attempt to stand up for a redress of old grievances; their office was rather to check complaints than to originate them---to exercise the power of *ex-officio* prosecutions, without the responsibility of the Attorney-General for whom that power was intended. What was to become, he would also ask, of this society? He mentioned these merely to show the extreme difficulty in carrying into effect the proposed scheme of legislative enactment. He would hope that this intention would be abandoned---that Parliament would not be called upon to gratify the absurd prejudices of some antiquated personages, or calm the mock alarms or groundless fears of others. (Hear, hear.) He conjured the ministers to pause before they advanced a step farther in such a system of legislation. He protested against the principle of such a measure, and would, if it were introduced, have but too many opportunities of combating with his feeble powers so mighty an innovation. From the first stage to the last of such a bill, he should contend against it; he could not allow the papers even to be laid upon the table which were to form its basis, without proclaiming its injustice. From that very moment he would take his stand, and oppose it inch by inch, and step by step, as a measure pregnant with enormous mischief, bottomed upon injustice, and filled with all the ingredients of coercion and impolicy, which if persevered in would sooner or later lead to the severance of the two kingdoms. (Loud cheers.) Such was the present situation of the people of that country, they looked there and not here for redress of their sufferings. The peace of Ireland was secured by the Catholic Association—(hear, hear)—Ireland had never been more tranquil than now, through the reliance of the people upon that body of individuals. The abuses of justice which yet remained with them were scarcely felt in comparison with the exstacy which they evinced at the bare prospect of an effectual defence being made for them. The luxury of laws duly and justly executed seemed to be almost too much for them even in prospect. This was the fact, let the house describe it as it might please—cloak it over with any form of words—be it varnished over with whatever glazing phrases they chose to apply to it—this was the doing of the Catholic Association, (hear, hear) In them did the people of Ireland now trust and confide—they once confided and trusted in Parliament. But the conduct of their friends in supporting emancipation always, except "under particular circumstances," and of the Parliament in as constantly rejecting it, with other circumstances, had alienated the Catholic people from them, and made them confide preferably in a body of their own choosing. And why should that house complain? Was it not their own handy work? Had not they laboured as it were for that result? They ought, even yet, to be wise by time: they ought to do what they could even now for conciliation and redress, and it might be found to be so on enough. Swift, among his shrewd maxims, had one which was to this effect—there was nothing so unreasonable as for people to make themselves ridiculous, and then be angry at others for laughing at them. There was a maxim in cases of Government, which was quite as true, and rather more applicable—nothing was so unreasonable, yet nothing more common, than for bad rulers to create mischiefs through their intemperate measures, and then to rave at others for doing all that which they ought precisely to have done themselves. They first made the rebels by their injustice and impolicy, put them down they must, in order to keep the Government going, but after that, followed intemperate and irritating reproaches which kept up the former soreness of feeling. 'Twas me, that was no talk of rebellion. "Thank God," rebellion was never farther off. But if any thing could invite it to our shores, it would be the delay of justice to the Catholic people. He warned them against waiting under the plea of a more convenient season; it would be better to relent even in this the twelfth hour. He characterized the discontents and uneasiness, the uniting into clubs and other associations, as formidable events, the growth of their own bad policy, which having been negligently suffered to spring up—having been nursed & fostered by the unfeeling carelessness of Govt. into strength, had at length obtained the force of universal confidence: the scions had struck their roots deep, & were spreading with vigour over every part of that country. It was madness—it was the grossest imprudence to keep the former course. That minister was not worthy of the credit which would attach to the very meanest and least significant of those measures which had been introduced for the comparatively light purpose of benefitting commerce who could hope, by the adoption of violent means in putting down the Catholic Association, to satisfy the demand which was made upon him for the adoption of a policy really liberal. That was the proper remedy, and no other would have the effect. The associations might be put down in eight-and-forty hours. It was their own fault that they were there. Let it once be seen that the Government and the Parliament were sincere in their design of yielding emancipation—let the conviction once take effect that justice would be secured by the enforcement of equal and effectual laws, and there would be an immediate end to associations. That they might be wise enough to yield in time to the reasonable petition of six millions of their oppressed subjects, was rather his earnest prayer and ardent wish than his belief. He knew for certain that many gentlemen who could not attend on account of their various affairs, would, had they been present, have supported the protest which he had judged it advisable to make, by their votes. It was with a view to secure due weight and consideration for their votes and opinions, and to prevent the Catholics from erroneously supposing that their cause was more feebly supported than it agreed with the fact—it was by these circumstances only that he was prevented from taking the sense of the house upon the subject. He requested pardon of the house for detaining them so long. His conscience prompted him to call upon them to adopt this as the fittest time for conciliation and redress, while, as to the policy hitherto pursued, and for ought he knew yet to be continued, he was determined to relieve his own mind from the guilty responsibility of acquiescence. (Loud cheers)

Lord F. L. GOWER explained. He was most anxious not to be understood, in regard to a remark upon Irish orators, as attempting to throw any sarcasm upon the Irish people in general.

Mr BROUGHAM rejoiced at having given the noble lord an opportunity for disavowing any thing like a national reflection; as, without that explanation from his lordship, those remarks might have met with an interpretation which the kindness of his lordship's mind would have regretted.

Mr. W. LAMB disowned the application of so much of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech as might have been taken for the description of his conduct. He had not tried the profession of all opinions in turn, nor was he at all aware of the fact upon which such an imputation was professedly founded. The changes of opinion which he had allowed in himself were such as corresponded with the affairs and constitution of the country. He excused himself by the obvious necessity of the case for troubling the house at that time with any thing which appertained solely to his own vindication. As to the language of the address, he did not go quite so far as the address itself, still less as far as the hon. mover and seconder, in his exultation on the occasion of the present prosperity of the country. Perhaps the reason was, that he had not so grievously reflected, while it was passing, on the adversity which the country had weathered. As in the one case, the public mind was subject to the depression of too much gloom, so on the other hand, prosperity was apt to elate with expectations too violent. He advised moderation in either state of fortune. He hoped that the proper proofs of the association denounced in the speech would be duly laid before the house. It was impossible not to see that there were many companies and associations in this country, which were expressly engaged in raising money by means which were deemed legal, and which were so far perfectly analogous to the conduct of the Catholic Association. But it must always be distinguished that the purposes for which those companies made their collections were not all of a political nature. It was highly desirable that such bodies should be enabled to meet to manage their own proper interests. But what would be said if they went to add to their private affairs the consideration of those of the whole country? He could even admit that the subscriptions of the Catholic Association might be legal; but if he found that the Roman Catholic priesthood were engaged in collecting them, and were to be consulted as to their employment, he should deem that as a circumstance symptomatic of the deepest alarm). Nor was that alarm at all to be lessened by the recollection that that priesthood claimed to their function an actual delegation of the powers of omnipotence, professing that whatever they bound or loosened on earth, whether absolution and remission of sins, pardon plenary or in part, the same was bound or loosened in heaven. What was there to reconcile the existence of such a power to the common sense of mankind, or the pretence of such a power but the closest and utmost vigilance exercised over all those who professed to hold it, to see that they did not, either directly or by secondary agency, attempt to meddle with the political affairs of the country which tolerated them? Any deviation from that line of conduct in them, especially if accompanied with the least remissness on the part of Government, he could not view without the deepest alarm. He felt that it was necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland to do away with the distinctions which now exist between the two classes. Whenever that question should be brought forward he would support it, as he had hitherto done, with his conscientious vote. But the proceedings of that body, the Catholic Association, had an opposite tendency, and if persevered in, would create strong and well founded objections to that measure of emancipation in the minds of many who were now sincerely friendly to it.

Mr. CANNING considered the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite as directed rather against errors, supposed or imputed, which were not of so serious a nature as to tempt him to violate the unanimity which at present prevailed. It might be taken in the light of notices for discussion for the future, of the various topics upon which he touched. He had reviewed the principal topics of the Speech, visiting some with no very gracious approbation, and treating others with no very sparing reprobation. With respect to one subject—that of Catholic emancipation—professing as he had at all times to support it, he must still reserve to himself the right of judging for himself as to the time the most proper for giving effect to that support; nor could he on any account consent to take his instructions from the honorable and learned gentleman. Upon that part of the speech which referred to Catholic Associations, he had no hesitation in expressing his entire accordance with his honorable friend who spoke last—that so far from the Catholic Association being identified with the interests of the Catholic people, as institution, and the conduct of its members, more resembled the scheme of an enemy who had devised this as the best invention for throwing back and thwarting the further progress of the question of emancipation in this country. If the worst enemy of the Roman Catholic religion had purposely sat down to devise means to exasperate opposition to that measure, he could not have hit upon means more certain—he could not have imagined a plan so successfully mischievous as the institution and conduct of the Catholic Association. To one argument of the honourable and learned gentleman, he would advert as particularly deserving of an answer, being connected with a subject to which he and his colleagues had given their most serious consideration. They had asked themselves, if no steps were taken by the Government for that purpose, might not the mischief die away of itself? That, for a time, was his sincere opinion. He appealed for proofs of it to his conduct in the last session of Parliament. Had the honourable and learned gentleman forgotten how ministers were then goaded to bring forward some measure to stifle the restless spirit which was then said to prevail? Had he forgotten the answer then given that they (the ministers) thought it better to wait until it should die away of itself; and at all events they declined calling upon the house for any extraordinary expedient until the effect of patience should be fairly tried? The mode of treating this subject taken by the honourable and learned member, was singular. To prove that the existence of the Catholic Association was admissible, he ought to have shown that they were a body perfectly harmless---a meeting of a few zealous individuals, who did not in any manner profess to represent the whole people of Ireland---who had the design of assuming the character of a Government. But, on the contrary the hon. and learned gentleman exaggerated even beyond their own most gross and exaggerated account. He told the house that the Catholic Associations were the Government of the country. (Hear, hear.) "You are indebted," said he, "to the Catholic Associations for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland!" (Hear hear.) He remembered correctly the extent of his own prophesies with respect to the fate of Ireland. He forgot entirely, or else he overlooked, the administration of the last three years. He left out of view the eminent merits and services of the Marquis Wellesly in retrieving by the firm and equal justice of his government the respect and authority due to the laws. The steps taken by that great man to secure the enjoyment equally for Catholics and Protestants of the sunshine of Government and the favours of the Crown, were nothing. It was to nothing of all this that the comparative tranquillity of Ireland was attributable. No, her repose was the work of the Catholic Association! Most earnestly was it to be wished that the current of that wise and benevolent administration had been suffered to pursue its course unimpeded, and to have flowed through the land unmixed with any of these waters of bitterness:

"Doris amara suam non intermiscet undam."

Whatever disappointment awaited the greater measure of emancipation must be ascribed to that body. It was well for the Catholics that they had no more consideration in the public mind. He as much confided in the eventual carrying of that measure, as he was convinced of the certainty that it would be opposed, if now brought forward, by this whole country as by one man. It seemed that the Catholic Association was the cause of the peace which prevailed. By what charm had they brought about this object. From whence did they obtain their magical elements of concord? From the pit of Acheron! Their combination was cemented by an adjuration of horror and loathing—"Be peaceable by the hatred which you bear the Orangemen!" This was the charm by which they worked, and these the means by which they proposed to extract peace out of hatred. Good God! was it for reasoning men deliberately to put such a bond of union into writing, and when called upon to explain themselves deliberately to affirm the deed? To inculcate peace among themselves, through their steadfast hatred of their fellow-subjects? Could this be Catholicism? He trusted that it was not---sure he was that it was not Christianity. He protested against any measure which might be brought down to keep the proceedings of that body within the proper limits of the laws and the constitution, from being treated as measures directed against the Catholic people of Ireland, or as any device to throw impediments in the way of discussing that question. Did the hon. and learned gentleman know—did the Catholic Association know—so little of the English people, as suppose that these menace and intimidation could avail them? Could they really suppose that these would be as arms in the hands of their advocates? Did they not feel that every sentence of that nature must operate as an injunction to their advocates to hold their peace, till the impression of that violence could be effaced from the minds of the English people? Let no one consider him, therefore, as opposing the cause of the Catholic claims. He did them good in every thing which he did, to rid them of that incubus which rode them. He made their cause look better by removing all that was unsightly and unbecoming, and advancing it in the estimation of every man who hated to be edified in the estimation of every man who hated to be bullied; he acted according to the feelings of all manly kind who possessed a sense of honour and independence. He wished to separate the Catholic Association and the Catholic question,—the honourable and learned gentleman wished to confound them. There were parts of the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman which, from being addressed to himself so personally, placed him in a difficult situation, inasmuch as he must either pass by that which obviously meant to apply to him, from affected indifference, or he must detain the House with explanations which referred chiefly to his own conduct. The honourable and learned gentleman had—almost in so many words, asked him—"Why do not you, who have felt your power in carrying a particular question against the views of an opposing minister, adhere to the same means" (probably alluding to a supposed alternative of resigning office), and insist upon carrying that (the Catholic) question?" He objected to both premises and conclusion. Suppose the premises true, did the hon. and learned gent. see no difference between the South American and the Catholic question?" "What had a minister to fear," asked the hon. and learned gent. "with this house, these benches, the country, all England at his back?" To which he would propose another question, "What would a minister do with only these benches, and with *no* England at his back?" (Cheers and much laughter.) His answer to the proposal of the hon and learned gentleman was, that he must reserve to himself the right of judging how, when, and at what period, and in what manner, to give up either his office or his life in support that or any other cause; he would not consent to have the opportunity chosen for him, especially by one who might happen to have some collateral interests (much laughter) in giving his advice. One assumption of the hon. and learned gentleman's he must positively deny. He assumed the notion of a cabinet divided into two parties, and that a certain member of it who was opposed to him upon the Catholic question, was also opposed to him on that of South America; he was entirely mistaken. He (Mr. Canning) assured him (Mr. Brougham) that the line which was frequently drawn between the supposed liberals and illiberals of the Cabinet Council, was by no means a straight, but a serpentine line. As it regarded the Catholic question, it was nearly straight and direct; but wherever habit did not arbitrarily prevail, or personal honour was not pledged, the members brought their minds to the discussion totally disengaged. The project of breaking it up, and forming a completely new one from the different benches of that house, would be found not quite so easy in practice. No doubt a competent ministry might be selected from the benches opposite; but if the honourable and learned gentleman not, in all probability, have the satisfaction of succeeding him. (Cheers and laughter.) All he desired, either of him or the house, was, to consider rightly the terms which were objected to in the address. The King stated in the Speech, that associations existed in Ireland which had adopted proceedings not reconcileable with the laws and the constitution. As those proceedings tended to public mischief, it was recommended to Parliament to consider of an adequate remedy. The House of Commons replied by promising that it would do so. What less could the House of Commons do, unless they took the description given by the hon. and learned gen. of the Catholic Association as a body possessing the whole authority in Ireland, enjoying undivided allegiance, exercising all the powers of Government, issuing the only commands which were effectually obeyed, and levying revenues? Unless they were prepared to say that a power thus formidable ought to exist—that it had a right to sit beside the Government, or to tower above it, they could not refuse their assurance to the Crown, that they would take an early opportunity of considering the means of putting down so enormous an evil. Nothing less could be proposed in reply to the speech, unless they were prepared to say that the Catholic Association ought to exist in this unlimited authority and plenitude of power. The honourable and learned gentleman seemed to treat ligarly all those measures which the prevalence of a liberal policy had adopted for the advantage of the silk and other trades, and the steps taken towards the recognition of the new states. The hon. and learned gent. was not an unfrequent speaker in that house, and when he did favour them, he was generally remarkable for being concise, and having, in common parlance, in the course of his Parliamentary life, proposed and supported almost every species and degree of innovation which could be practised towards settled government. It was not very easy for ministers to do any thing in the affair of South America, without borrowing, or seeming to borrow, something from the honourable and learned gentleman. Their views might be shut up—by circumstances which they must consult though he need not—like as among ice in a northern winter. In time the thawing proceeds, so that they are able to come out. But break away in what direction they would, whether they look to the left or right, it was all alike. "Oho!" said the honourable and learned gentleman, "I was there before you—you could not have thought of that, now, if I had not given you a hint." In the reign of Queen Anne there was a sage and grave critic of the name of Dennis, who got it into his head that he wrote all the good plays that were acted at that time. At last a tragedy came forth with a most imposing storm of hail and thunder. At the first peal, "That's my thunder," said Dennis. (Loud laughter.) So, with the hon. gent., there was no noise or stir for the good of mankind in any part of the globe but he instantly claimed it for his thunder. One thing he had, however, kindly thrown overboard, which was to be divided between Government and his hon. and learned friend the member for Knaresbrough and that was the subject of South America. He wished to hear from the member for Knaresborough to what degree he claimed South America for his thunder. (Laughter.) The hon. and learned gent. was very cautious in his praise. Much had been done to which he could not object, but then for fear that they should feel too proud he suggested that things might have been better, especially as to time. Now if he piqued himself upon any thing in the South American negotiations, it was upon the subject of time. As to the propriety of admitting states which had successfully shaken off their dependence on the mother country to the rights of nations, there could be no dispute. There were two ways of proceeding where the case was more questionable—of proceeding recklessly and with a hurried course to the object which might be soon reached and almost as soon lost—or by another course, so strictly guarded, that no principle was violated. The three States with which the British Government had to deal, were Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and Mexico. He flattered himself that he could satisfy the house that no earlier could either of them have been recognized. As to Buenos Ayes, it was undoubtedly true that the Spanish forces were sent away many years since. Long ago the contest with the mother country had ceased. But his hon. and learned friend knew well that Buenos-Ayes comprised 13 or 14 small and separate States, which were not till very lately collected into any federal union. Would it not have been an absurdity to have treated with a power which was incapable of answering for the conduct of the communities of which it was composed? So soon as it was known that a consolidation had taken place, the treaty with Buenos Ayres was signed. Next as to Colombia. As late as 1822, the last of the Spanish forces were sent away from Porto Cabello, which was up till that time, held for the King of Spain. It was only since that time that Colombia would have been admitted as a state of separate existence. Some time after that, however, Colombia chose to risk her whole force and a great part of her treasure in a distant war with Spain in Peru. Had that enterprise proved disastrous, the expedition would have returned with the royal troops to re-establish the royal authority. The danger was now at an end. The case of Mexico was still more striking. Not nine months ago, an adventurer who had wielded the sceptre of Mexico left these shores to return thither and resume his abdicated throne. The time for Government to act would soon arrive, and in the event anticipated there would be no hesitation in signing that treaty. In neither of these cases could the time of the negotiation have been anticipated even by a few weeks. Now, with respect to the mode in which this great object was effected, he was bound to say, whatever fault had been found with it, that it was the best and wisest that could have been adopted. His noble friend, who had opened this debate so creditably to himself, and who, he would add, had shown, in his subsequent observations, short as they were, powers to vindicate himself, which proved that he was perfectly able to take a conspicuous part in the deliberations of that assembly (hear), had already touched upon this topic in a very satisfactory manner. Still, however, he felt it necessary to say something on the subject. The hon. and learned gentleman had said, that there was something mean and paltry in negotiating a treaty, as the prelude to recognition. He wished the business to have been concluded in a more summary way. He approved of the act itself in the abstract, but he objected to the mode in which it was effected. Now, to go back to a period of British history which was perfectly well known to all, he would ask, what was the conduct of France with respect to the United States of America? The fact was, that the ambassadors of the United States were not admitted to the Court of France until the signature of a treaty. (Hear.) Such was the mode of recognition in that case; and the treaty was quoted to this country as a confession of that act. But this was not all. France not only acknowledged the independence of the United States before it was recognized by the mother country, but she entered into a treaty of alliance, offensive with those states, and thus she became the enemy of England, with whom she had previously maintained relations of amity. He wished that those who opposed the course adopted by His Majesty's Ministers would speak out—he wished they would state implicitly why they objected to the mode in which the recognition was effected. Did they intend to argue, that this measure was imperfect, because it was not accompanied by war? Did they dislike it, because it was not accompanied by military preparation? The task which he (Mr. Canning) had to perform was, to arrive at this great object in unison with the wishes of the country—with-

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO[redacted]

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

out given just cause of war to France or any other Power. (Hear, hear.) There might be something mean and huxtering in this mode of proceeding, at least so the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to suppose; but if he thought that war was not to be had with some little dexterity, (a laugh), he was exceedingly mistaken. "War (continued Mr. Canning, with very emphatic gesticulation) lay here and here; it was on the right and on the left of our path—our course lay in the middle: we took that course, and arrived at the object of our solicitude honourably and peaceably." (Hear.) Was this mode of proceeding unsatisfactory, because there did not exist in the archives of his office a single document relative to this question which Spain had not seen, and of which the Powers in alliance with this country had not been supplied with copies? Was this transaction deemed unsatisfactory, because Spain was told, that if she would take the precedence, in recognizing the independence of the colonies, this country would be content to follow her steps, and to allow to her a superiority in the markets of those colonies? Was the arrangement unsatisfactory, because, proceeding alone, England disdained to take any unfair advantages of a friendly state? (Hear, hear.) Was it unsatisfactory, because we saw, that whoever might follow us in recognizing the independence of those states, would be placed by our side, and would enjoy equal advantages with ourselves? (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman admitted that he approved of the measure, but he stated that he disapproved both of the mode and the time. Now, he would say to the hon. and learned gent. in return, that the credit of the measure might be his, or it might be that of his hon. and learned friend (Sir J. Mackintosh); but he (Mr. Canning) would claim for himself the merit of that to which the hon. and learned gentleman affixed blame—the merit of selecting the time, and of devising the mode in which this object was to be effected. (Hear.) And he trusted, that by this plain conduct—by this temperate—this tardy policy, if they pleased so to call it—the country had got rid of all the dangers which otherwise would have accompanied the recognition. (Hear.) Did they not know—could he attempt to conceal—that, by this step, England had offended many interests? Had she not called forth many regrets? Had she not excited much anger? Had she not raised up considerable ill-feeling? Had she not created passions of no favourable nature? This was the fact. Still, however, he entertained the most sanguine hopes that those evil feelings and angry passions would exhale themselves, and subside in mere words, and that the peace of the world would continue to be preserved. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the unsparing blame which the hon. and learned gentleman had cast on the work which had been just completed, he (Mr. Canning) thought that ministers had done their duty, on this point at least; and he was ready to abide the judgment of the house and of the country. (Hear.) He did not think there was in the speech of the hon. and learned gent. any other topic that called for particular notice. The hon. and learned gentleman had satisfied himself by entering his protest with respect to the only measure that was likely to grow out of this Address. He was ready, when the proper time arrived, to meet the honourable and learned gent. on that subject, feeling perfectly confident that he should be able to show that the interposition of the Legislature was absolutely necessary. (Hear.) There were one or two points which he was not exactly called on to notice, but on which it would, perhaps, be proper that he should say a few words. He alluded more particularly to the treaty with the United States of America relative to the slave-trade. The house would recollect that, at the beginning of the last session of Parliament, a proposal was received from the United States of America, to carry into effect a measure for putting an end to the slave-trade, by giving to each power the right of mutual search. The treaty was drawn up by the Ministers of the United States; and in the course of the negotiation, some alterations in the treaty were made here. By the constitution of the United States, the right of ratification was placed, not in the Executive Power, but in the Executive Power and the Senate also. This country, therefore, had no right to complain when a treaty, regularly negociated and signed by his Majesty, was refused by the American authorities, unless alterations were made in it by the United States. But the singularity of the case was this—that the alteration proposed by the United States had no reference to the alteration introduced by the British Cabinet, but was an alteration of their own original draught of the treaty. It was an alteration, too, which withdrew the principle of reciprocity—of the right of mutual search, on which the treaty had been founded. By the original treaty, the Americans were to be permitted to search our ships in the West Indies, and we in return were to be allowed the right of searching their ships off the coast of America. They withdrew from the treaty the clause which empowered us to search their ships off the coast of America, but they retained that which gave them liberty to visit our vessels in the West Indies. The mutual right of search was thus destroyed, and it was impossible for this Government, either as a question of policy or as a matter of justice to the West India proprietors, to allow such an alteration; for it would be a tacit admission that our slave laws were evaded by the colonies, but that the American slave-laws were not so evaded. (Hear.) This Government, therefore, could not sanction an instrument which said, on the face of it, that we on our part committed a crime which the Americans refused to perpetrate. (Hear.) Under these circumstances, the course Government took was this—the Americans made an alteration; we could not admit it; and we therefore proposed to cancel that treaty, and to send a minister for the purpose of forming a new one, which should be drawn up *verbatim* as the treaty originally stood before the objectionable alteration was made in it. This was the situation in which the matter was now placed, and he did not think that a refusal to accede to so reasonable a proposition could stand the test of public discussion in America. The first step this Government took in the business was to consider as piracy the trading in slaves. We thus placed ourselves on a level with the Americans; and he thought the Americans themselves must feel that they had no choice left but that of adopting the expedient which the British Government had pointed out. The whole discussion had been carried on in a spirit of the most perpect amity; and he believed the personal feelings of the Executive Government of the United States were in favour of the arrangement. (Hear.) There was no other topic, he apprehended, which it was necessary for him to introduce; and as he had addressed them at such length, he would not trouble the house any farther. (Hear.)

Mr. HUME said a very few words, but the noise made by members leaving the House, rendered them inaudible in the gallery.

The SPEAKER then put the question, which was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to prepare the address to His Majesty.

The House 'at a QUARTER BEFORE NINE, adjourned.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 8.—The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, on the occasion of his Most Christian Majesty's Coronation.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Frederick Lamb to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Catholic Majesty.

THE ARMY.

It is said that the 7th, or Cameronian Highlanders, now in Ireland, are under orders for embarkation to India.

The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich at present contains only thirty Cadets. The number that have passed the Academy, and are waiting for Commissions, are between sixty and seventy. To give employment, to the various Masters, the thirty above stated are distributed through three rooms. It being contemplated by his Grace the Master-General, to augment part of the Ordnance Corps, which will cause a great diminution in the half-pay list, the views of these young Gentlemen appear better than for years past.

Two divisions of the 31st Regiment of Foot, consisting of eight hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel FEARON, arrived from Portsmouth at Chatham, from whence they will embark for Ceylon, in the East Indies.

The 2d Regiment of Foot embarked yesterday at Chatham, for India, Sir H TORRENS, their Colonel, having attended at Chatham, superintending their embarkation. Recruits, it appears, are obtained with the greatest difficulty; indeed all efforts to buy off a young man of good connections recently entered into this Regiment, have proved vain.

The increase of the Army, of which mention has been made, will extend to nearly 15,000. If it takes place it will be accomplished by adding two new Companies to each Regiment that will be towards 160 men for each Regiment, calculating eighty men to a Company. There are now 99 Foot Regiments. The Officers for one Company will be advanced from the particular Regiment, and for the other Company the Officers will be taken from the half pay list. The Regiments in India are to be forthwith, if possible, filled up; also those in Ireland. Those will be the first objects of increase.

The Artillery are to be formed in Regiments and placed under controul similar to that of the Army; at present they are distinct from the Army, as are the Marines. There will be no addition to the Artillery; nor will there be any addition to the Cavalry Regiments; all the increase will be in the Foot Regiments.

RESTORATION OF THE THIRD COLOUR TO THE SECOND (QUEEN'S) ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Monday, the 31st of January, the Third Colour was restored to the 2d Regiment of Foot, or Queen's Royals, by Major-General Sir HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General of the British Army, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of distinguished visitors, among whom were several Officers, who, on various eventful occasions, had commanded the Regiment.

At a quarter past one o'clock, Lady TORRENS, accompanied by Colonel J. MACDONELL, Deputy Adjutant General; Lords DARNLEY and CLIFTON, Colonel Sir A. and Lady CHRISTIE, Admiral Sir R. MOORSOM, Major-General BURHAM, Earl of DALHOUSIE, General MUNDY, General RAMSAY, Sir JOHN BROWNE, Archdeacon TORRENS; Mrs. Colonel WILLIAMS and sisters, Misses COOPER, Mrs. JOHN KNIGHT and daughters, Misses CUYLER, Mrs. and Miss MUNDY, and the Misses CRAWFORD, with other distinguished characters, proceeded from the Government House to the Parade, where this fine Regiment was drawn up in line, dressed in their summer uniform, with bayonets fixed: the Regiment immediately formed a square, within which Lady TORRENS presented the colour, which was received by Ensign G. D. J. RAITT, and said —"May the Lamb (the badge of the Corps), plead for mercy in the hour of victory." The Regiment immediately presented arms, and the band struck up *God Save the King*.

Sir H[redacted]RY addressed his fine Regiment in the following eloquent and appropriate speech:

"It is with his Majesty's gracious approbation, that the colour is now restored to you, which was presented to the corps when originally formed, in the year 1661, immediately after the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. His Majesty Charles II. was then pleased to confer upon the 2d Regiment of the Line the appellation of the Queen's Royal Regiment, and her Majesty Queen Catherine, in order to give greater effect to the distinction thus conferred upon the Corps taken under her special protection was graciously pleased to present it with a third colour, bearing the emblem of the Paschal Lamb, which, as a Portuguese Princess, was the crest of her own Royal Family. The third colour (which was green, in honour of her Majesty) was in possession of the Regiment for many years, and appears to have been lodged in the Royal Hospitals of Dublin, when the Regiment was on that duty, in the year 1750, where it has been recently found in a mutilated state; and, his present Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that it should be restored to the Regiment, the gratifying task of faithfully copying it, and working it for you with her own hands has been claimed and performed by Lady Torrens. The Paschal Lamb was originally granted in this distinguished manner to the Corps, as the adorning badge of the Regiment; and although the colour has happened to be in disuse yet the constant possession of the badge has ever preserved to the Regiment the appellation of the Queen's Royals, because the badge was the personal crest of her Majesty, and I shall only endeavour to point out to you, how well the Regiment has served the country under the influence of a banner thus rendered interesting and memorable, from the ancient and illustrious character of the Royal gift, and from the assortation with that event which has mainly contributed to uphold the glorious reputation of the Corps, amidst all variety of services, and which, I am persuaded, will ever continue to hand this reputation down, untarnished, to the latest posterity.

"The Regiment was first employed in forming the garrison of Tangiers, which fortress was then attached to the Crown of Great Britain, as a part of the Queen's dowry, and, as being the Queen's Regiment, its services appear to have been applied in an appropriate manner to this object. It returned to England about the time of James the second's accession to the throne, and the first great and signal service in which the Corps was employed was in repelling the efforts of the Duke of Monmouth to wrest the throne from the reigning Monarch. Upon this occasion, the Queen's Royals participated in the memorable battle of Sedgemoor, fought in the year 1685, and the discipline and valour of the Regiment were then so celebrated, that the very name of Kirk's Lambs conveyed a sound of terror to the enemy, and served to keep those of the West of England, in awe, who were inclined to join the standard of the usurping Duke. The Regiment under its banner as you now see it, next appears to have been employed in Ireland—at the relief of Londonderry, in 1689, the battle of the Boyne, the siege of Athlone, in 1690, and at the battle of Aughrim, and at the siege of Limerick, in 1691. Soldiers have nothing to do with politics; and therefore I only advert to those unhappy times of national dissension, to shew that the Regiment took a share in succession of great military exploits, that it was true to discipline and to its banner, and that amidst all the conflicting circumstances of that memorable period, it never lost sight of its obedience to its officers, and its devotion to the State. The Lamb appears to have been distinguished again under the command of King William, in French Flanders, from the year 1692, until the termination of the famous siege of Namur, in 1695, and in 1704 to have borne a part in the memorable battle of Blenheim, under the great Duke of Marlborough, of immortal memory, where the glory of the British arms was raised to a pitch of exaltation never equalled until the modern exploits of our armies have shed even a more brilliant lustre around the British name throughout the world. The Regiment was also in all the subsequent campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough—at the battles of Ramilies in 1706, of Oudenarde in 1708, Malplaquet in 1709, and at the sieges of Lile, of Tournay, and Nismes. On all these occasions the Lamb, as you now see it before you, accompanied the Corps, and it is, therefore, a source of pride to us all who wear the uniform of this ancient Regiment, that the colour which has been the companion of so many glories, should now be restored to the possession of the Corps; and that it should thus shew that the distinguished character of the Regiment's ancient services has rendered it worthy of those modern laurels which it has gathered under the command of the great Abercromby in Egypt, and of the thrice-immortalized Wellington, in the glorious and successful contest on the Peninsula, to which the ordinary colours of the Regiment bear ample testimony.

"Upon this occasion, soldiers, I would willingly say nothing of myself; but the present moment is so intimately associated with my affections as connected with her who has worked this colour, and with my military pride as your Colonel, in seeing your ancient banner again committed to your charge, that I should really be devoid of the feelings which ought to actuate a man and an officer so fortunately situated, if the scene did not elicit some expression of the sentiments which weigh upon my heart. I should fail, however, in any attempt to say all that my feelings would dictate. But I must assure you, that I look upon it as one of the most distinguished events of my life that I have had consigned me, as your Colonel, the gratifying duty of carrying into effect his Majesty's gracious commands that this honour should be restored to the Regiment. From the moment I attained the proud station of your Colonel, I have laboured for your honour and advantage, and for your standing as an old Corps ought to stand, in the estimation of the country. While I have life I shall ever endeavour with the same care to watch over your interests; and although my rank precludes me from accompanying you upon your destined service, my heart shall be with you, and it shall form a principal feature in the comfort of my future life, until we again meet, to hear that your conduct keeps pace with your ancient reputation, and to learn, whether in quarters or in the field, whether it relates to your moral duties in social life, or to those against the enemies of your country, that your behaviour fulfils the hope and expectation which is raised by your present high state of discipline."

The Regiment, with Adjutant-General TORRENS at their head, then marched past the flag saluting; the grenadier company moved forward, and formed in front of the flag, and when the whole Regiment had passed, they marched with the flag to the left wing, the band playing the Grenadier's March, Ensign RAITT, holding the flag, then stood a few paces in advance of the colours, when the whole Regiment presented arms; Lady TORRENS, then left the ground, and the Regiment dismissed.

It is not, perhaps, too much to say, that the Queen's Royals are, at this moment, a military spectacle; in discipline, conduct, and efficiency, they can hardly be excelled. During the last twelve months a corporal punishment has not been inflicted in the Regiment, nor could a stronger testimony be borne to the affection and interest their Colonel has ever evinced for his Corps, than the proud appearance it made on this interesting occasion.

The men were entertained with an excellent dinner at the expence of their distinguished Colonel; and Lady TORRENS, and a large party of her friends, visited them while dining.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given in honour of the day, at the Bull Inn, Rochester, by Sir HENRY TORRENS and the Officers of the Regiment. It was attended by the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Earl and Countess of DARNLEY, Viscou[redacted]RSCOURT, Lady ELIZ. BLIGH, the Ho[redacted] WINGFIELD, Lords CLIFTON and RA[redacted] Hon. Misses HOTHAM, General and the Hon[redacted] MUNDY. Miss MUNDY, Mrs. and Miss JOHNSO[redacted] Miss CRAWFORD, Mrs. JOHN KNIGHT, the Misses CUYLER, Sir A. BARNARD, Mr. SMITH, Colonel FEARON, Colonel BURGOYNE, and Officers of Engineers, Sir JOHN BROWNE and Officers of Cavalry Depot, Lady BROWNE and Hon. General RAMSAY, Colonel D'AGUILAR, Mrs. D'AGUILAR, Colonel MACDONALD, Archdeacon TORRENS, Commissioner CUNNINGHAM, Admiral MOORSOM, &c.

The ball-room was fitted up with great taste, and the supper served in the best style.

It is a most extraordinary circumstance, that the Ensign RAITT who received the colours on this occasion, is a descendant of the Officer who was Ensign at the time the flag was laid aside. There has always been one of that family in the Regiment ever since it was first raised.

A detachment of men belonging to British Regiments in India, is ordered to proceed from Albany Barracks, on the 7th instant, to Chatham, for the purpose of embarking on board the Herefordshire East Indiaman, for Madras.

The 51st Foot has been removed from Corfu to Cephalonia.

The 97th and 99th Foot are now stationed at Gosport.

The Recruiting Parties are going on very actively in Ireland; not less than 4,000 men have already been raised in the centre district.

The Establishments of the Regiments now in India, namely—the 1st Foot, 2d Battalion, 2d, 18th, 14th, 20th, 30th, 31st, 38th, 41st, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 54th, 59th, 67th, 69th, 87th, and 89th, were augmented, from the 25th ultimo, to 10 Companies and a Recruiting Company. Each Regiment is to consist of 1008 Rank and File; the establishment of the Recruiting Company is eight rank and file, and three Officers. The Recruiting Companies will also be added to the 6th, and 45th Regiments which are under orders to proceed to India, the 6th from the Cape, and the 45th from Ceylon.

It is now decided that the 99th Regiment, which was under orders to embark very nearly early during the next month, for the Mauritius, will not leave England for six or eight months.

The 1st Battalion of the 60th Foot has been ordered to march from Canterbury to Chatham.

Detachments belonging to the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), and the 1st Battalion of the 60th (the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps,) marched on Saturday from Westminster for Canterbury.

Detachments belonging to the [redacted]th (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons, and the 11th Light Dragoons, marched on Saturday morning, from Westminster for Maidstone.

A detachment of recruits belonging to the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot, marched on Saturday morning, from Westminster for Chatham.

Orders have been issued to discontinue recruiting for the 31st (Huntingdonshire) and the 47th (Lancashire) Regiments of Infantry, these corps having completed their establishment.

Detachments belonging to the 13th (1st Somerset) Light Infantry, the 44th (East Essex), the 45th Nottingham), the 56th (West Essex), the 70th Glasgow Lowland), and the 91st (Argyleshire) Regiments of Foot, marched, on Saturday morning, from Westminster for the Isle of Wight.

Detachments belonging to the 30th (Cambridgeshire), the 41st, the 67th (South Hampshire), and the 89th (South Lincolnshire) Regiments of infantry, marched on Saturday morning, from Westminster for Portsmouth.

In addition to the 79th, ordered to India, the 78th and Rifle Brigade will proceed from Ireland to the same destination.

THE STAR,—FEBRUARY 3.

Conformably to the programme of the obsequies of King FERDINAND of NAPLES, his mortal remains were on the 10th ult. conveyed to the Church of St. Claire. Not only are the Theatres shut, but there is to be no dancing in public whatever during the Carnival. The KING continues to reside at Capo di Monte. His MAJESTY, like his august father, presides in person in the Council of State.

BOW-STREET.

Yesterday, Mr. PRENDERGAST, the Barrister, accompanied by two or three persons connected with a Dissenters' Meeting-house in some court in the Strand, applied to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE to issue a summons for the appearance of Mr. *Charles Pitt*, of Adam-street, Adelphi, to answer to a complaint which he was prepared to substantiate against him, for unlawfully disturbing a congregation assembled for the purpose of Divine Service. The disturbance complained of was, that on a Sabbath-day, when a congregation had assembled at the Meeting-house in question, and one of the persons who yesterday attended with Mr. Prendergast, was addressing the rest from the pulpit, suddenly rose in the body of the place, and exclaimed, "Call ye that preaching? A pretty fellow, truly, you are to preach and attempt to instruct your fellow-men in the sacred truths of religion! you, who do not know the commonest rules of your own language, and are equally ignorant of the subject upon which you presume to hold forth! Come down, poor man, and let me ascend the rostrum!" The consequence of this interruption was that the discourse was stopped, and finally the congregation broke up in confusion, without finishing the service.

Sir R. BIRNIE asked if this was not the same occurrence upon which he had been before applied to, and which was afterwards, upon his referring the parties to the Sessions, brought before that tribunal and disposed of?—Mr. Prendergast replied affirmatively.

Sir R. BIRNIE—Then how can I be expected to interfere in a case that has been disposed of at the Sessions?

Mr. PRENDERGAST said the case was disposed of at the Sessions without going to a Jury, the Chairman stating, that the person charged ought to have been previously taken before a Justice of Peace, and held to

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[illegible] that not having [illegible] within the cogni- [illegible] endergast's) applica- [illegible]ary step, declared by [illegible]ble, might be taken, in [illegible]ore the next Court of Quar- [illegible]

[illegible] if the person who was pres- [illegible]n question was present? [illegible]e appearance of a decent mecha- [illegible]ard, and said he was the person in- [illegible]. Pitt.

[illegible]IE asked him if he had taken the oaths [illegible]y the 19th of Geo. III. and obtained a [illegible]reach?

[illegible] said he had not? he only officiated occasi-

[illegible] PRENDERGAST said he had never been required to do so, He was ready to take the oaths at that moment.

Sir R. BIRNIE---I believe he is liable to a penalty of £10, for preaching without a licence.

Mr. PRENDERGAST said, that by the latest Act of Parliament, a person preaching without a licence was exempted from the penalties awarded by the 19th of George III. upon his being willing to take the oaths prescribed when required to do so. This person was ready to take them at that moment.

Sir R. BIRNIE---I shall not require him to do so. He was not a licensed preacher at the time spoken of I shall not grant a summons.

THE SCOTSMAN—FEBRUARY 5.

PARIS, January 28.—Our letters from Constantinople of the 15th (the month not stated), give accounts from Syra of the 8th, which speak of the two factions in the Morea. Colocotroni, Ypsilanti, Wawacky, and Petro Bey have armed 6,000 men, and fought the army of the government, said to be 15,000. Those four Chiefs have rebelled, they say, because their adversaries had sacrificed their country to England and allowed that power, of a different religion, to interfere in all their affairs, and had borrowed money at high interest, while Warwacky engaged in writing to furnish the same sum. The two parties call each other Russians and English. Later accounts say, Colocotroni being defeated and obliged to retreat to the mountain of Arka, saw all his troops desert his cause and his standard. In this extremity he wrote to the Greek government—"I believed the cause I defended to be the best. I thought in fighting for it to fight for my country, and to obey the decrees of Heaven; the unhappy death of my two sons is a sufficient proof of my error. I beg the Greek government to see in me only a true patriot misled by love of his country. I desire to return to the condition of an obedient and faithful citizen; and I swear to unite my efforts and my means for the union and prosperity of my country, as my most ardent wishes have been for her alone." It is not known what answer the Greek Senate had returned to this submission of the rebel Chief.—*Paris Paper.*

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

WALKING DRESS—Pelisse of gros le Naples of a *tourterelle* colour, made close and simply ornamented down the sides and round the border of the skirt with one full *rouleau*. A delicate row of embossed braiding ornament each side of the bust; the pelisse is made without any collar, and is surmounted by a double frill of fine lace, with a Vandyke edge. The sleeves are [illegible]derately full, and are finished at the shoulders by *mancherons*, of a description nearly novel; being formed of flutings which stand out very perceptibly from the arm. A cornette of fine lace with a few pomegranate blossoms is worn under a bonnet of black velvet ornamented by a plume of drooping black feathers; a black Chantily lace veil is generally worn with this bonnet, thrown over on one side; the bonnet is encircled round the crown and tied under the chin on the right side, with a rich striped riband of pomegranate blossom colour and jonquil. A gold chain, with an eye-glass, or ornaments, concealed under the belt; the trinket most in favour is a small emblematical seal with some elegant device, and no other ornament depending. The half-boots are of black kid, and the gloves lemon colour.

CARRIAGE VISITING DRESS—A dress made partly *en blouse*, of very fine India muslin, sprigged, with three flounces of broad lace, of a most superb pattern; the body is drawn, but sits well to the shape and is made partially low: the sleeves of plain muslin, of a clearer texture than the dress, made full, but confined from the wrist to the elbow with bands of muslin, finished on the outside of the arm with rosettes of white satin riband. Venetian mantle of sapphire blue satin, lined throughout, and faced with canary yellow levantine. The cape of this beautiful mantle which has no hood descends to the bend of the arm, and is faced round with canary yellop; the collar is *a la Francaise*, and from the part where it terminates on each side, and the cape commences, is a splendid chain-bar of gold, fastening the mantle, which is left slightly open so as to display the dress; on the left side depend two rich cordons each finished by a magnificent tassel, all of gold. The hat is of white watered Gros de Naples, crowned with an elegant plumage of white feathers. Half-boots of white kid complete this charming costume, which is peculiarly adapted for the paying bridal visits to ladies of high rank on their first receiving the congratulations of their friends; or for personally offering respects, where a certain etiquette of style in dress is required,

London, Wednesday Evening.

The intelligence by express this afternoon evinces the great anxiety felt in the French Capital as to the tenure of the King of Great Britain's speech to-morrow, and the turn which the debate may take. It is observed by a number of capitalists and speculators in Paris, that the speech should be sent off without a moment's delay by expresst Expresses are also to be dispatched subsequently with what may fall from Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and other members of the Cabinet, on the question of the recognition of the independence of South America; which, it is supposed, will form the principal foreign topic of interest.

THE TIMES—FEB. 8.

The presence of Lord Granville, our Ambassador at Paris in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, was very unexpected. The Noble Lord's journey to England is said to be for the purpose of arranging with the Duke of Northumberland all the preliminary preparations for the mission of his Grace, His Majesty having selected the noble Duke to represent him as King of the United Kingdom at the approaching coronation of the King of France and the pageant at Rheims.---*Evening paper.*

PORTUGAL.

A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, bringing letters and papers to the 25th ult. The change in the Ministry which we anticipated as nearly certain, has taken place, and the official announcement on the subject will be found annexed. The only additional information we are enabled to give, is that Pinheiro, who has been nominated *pro tempore* to the department of foreign affairs, only retains that office until the Court of Villa Real, at present Ambassador in this country, for whom it is intended, can resign his function here to the Court de Subserra. It is generally supposed that the change has been effected in consequence of the representations of Sir William A'Court, and that it will be followed by a more liberal policy in every respect. The proposition for making Lisbon a port of free trade will now it is understood, be acted on; nor is there believed to be any further impediment in the way of a recognition of the independence of Brazil. The present mail, it is said, has brought a letter from his Most Faithful Majesty, addressed to the King of Great Britain, in which he expresses his satisfaction of the mission of Sir Charles Stuart, and returns of his thanks for the offer of Mediation between him and his son, the Emperor of Brazil.

Railways.—About a fortnight since a number of experiments with the locomotive engines were performed at Killingworth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by order of the Committee of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way. In the first instance,—namely, on the 18th ult.,---the trials were made with an old and imperfect engine, the results of which gave a speed of not more than four miles an hour, with a moderate load. On the 22d ult., however, a superior engine, of eight-horse power, being employed, the diameter of the wheels being four feet, five different trials of its power and speed were made. The weight moved, exclusive of the engine, was 48 tons 15 cwt. The inclination of the road was 1 in 840; the greatest rise in any part 11 inches in 100 yards, or 1 in 327. The engine and load being moved in *both* directions along this inclined plane, the total result may be considered as upon a horizontal plane. The average velocity was very nearly 7 miles an hour, and the greatest speed 9½ miles an hour. As a good deal of misrepresentation has gone abroad upon the subject of these experiments, we think it well to state that the above report is upon the authority of Mr. James Walker of Limehouse, one of seven engineers who were present: and in addition to the above, we will mention that Mr. Walker distinctly states, that had the rail-way been good and well fixed, the result would have been higher." As these engines were not of the best construction for speed no doubt can be entertained that with proper engines goods and merchandise may be conveyed with a very considerable increased velocity.

THE SCOTSMAN.—FEBRUARY 9.

It is stated that Ministers are treating with the Levant Company for the surrender of their charter; and that, if this is conceded, the existing agents of the Company will be taken into the service of Government as consuls, and several new ones appointed in Greece.

A rumour was current on the London Exchange on Saturday, which we shall be glad to see confirmed—that the Greeks had effected a new loan, in Paris, to the amount of £1,200,000.

The insurrection in Brazil has terminated by the capture of most of the chiefs of the republican party, in the province of Pernambucco.

THE SUN.—FEBRUARY 9.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JAN. 15.

A letter from New Archangel and the Isle of Sitka says, that our American commerce is in the most flourishing state. Every thing prospers, and the Colony lives in peace and friendship with the neighbouring savage tribes. The commercial relations with California become more and more important, and by the care of Captain Murawiew Commander-in-Chief of our American Colonies, the navigation is in the most favourable situation. Last year vaccine matter was brought, for the first time, from Ochotst and Sitka, and the Aleutian were vaccinated with great success. The Vaccine has also been introduced into California.

(From the Etoile, dated Monday.)

MADRID, Jan. 27.

Our Government has presented a Note to the English Charge d'Affaires, in which it protests against the steps which Great Britain has taken or may take, and which might tend to recognise directly or indirectly, in our American possessions, any authority but that of the legitimate King, Ferdinand VII. The Charge d'Affaires, who keeps away when the Diplomatic Body pay their respects to the King, despatched fourteen days ago a courier to London with this protest to his Government. M. Zea Bermudez, on his part, has likewise sent one to Paris, who is doubtless the bearer, of this determination of his Catholic Majesty. All eyes will now be turned on what will result as well from the step taken by England as from that taken by our Cabinet.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

We have not had long to wait for the confirmation of all that we have said on the announcement made by the King of England of an intention to conclude treaties with the Spanish Colonies. The King's Speech at the opening of the Parliament puts an end to all doubts, and terminates all our discussions with the Journals of the two oppositions. Our words are realised, and the political views and declamations of the opponent publicists may now be appreciated.

We have maintained that there was nothing unforeseen in the step taken by England, and we now read in the Speech from the Throne, that it is conformably "to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name that this step was taken."

We had said that the treaties announced were not concluded, and that they did not stipulate for any advantage to English commerce to the prejudice of other nations, and the King of England declares, that those treaties "are to confirm the commercial relations already subsisting between England and the Spanish Colonies."

It is clear that the word "confirm" indicates here nothing new; it is the actual situation which it is intended to establish. Where, then, are those duties, which, according to two Journals which accused us of weakness and ignorance, were to be stipulated as 1 or 20 in favour of English goods, while, for ours, they were to be as 5 or 7?

We have affirmed that England had sought to alleviate as much as possible the effect of the step which it had just taken, and that it would carefully avoid every thing that would give the idea of a recognition of independence; and we had shown that engaged with enormous capitals poured into these countries during these seventeen years, in consequence of the mad expedition of Buonaparte to Spain, which separated the Spanish Colonies from the Mother Country, England had been induced to take measures which seemed to us to be a real political fault, because they were a violation of the principle of legitimacy; and we see in the Royal Speech with what care every thing that could reveal the idea of independence is kept away, since it speaks only of the confirmation of ancient relations, and the word Republic, and even that of New States, is not pronounced. The King, speaking of the Spanish Colonies, says---"Those countries of America which appear to have completed their separation from Spain."

We had said that peace would not be interrupted, and that the King of England would give the same assurances on this head as the King of France, and the Speech from the English throne confirms what we announced.

[*From the Courier Francais of Sunday.*]

MADRID, JAN. 27.—A change of Ministers is much spoken of here, with the exception of those of the Marine and Finances. M. Ugarte is spoken of by some as the successor of M. Zea Bermudez, whilst others name (*par interim*) the Duke de l'Infantado, which appears to predict a new and completed reaction in the moderate system, towards which M. Zea was anxious to direct the Government.

Communications with Lisbon continue to be very frequent; the change of Ministry, brought about by the influence of Sir W. A'Court, produced a great sensation in that city. The nomination of M. Pinheiro Fereira, who was Minister under the Cortes, is particularly objectionable to our Cabinet.

(From the Constitutionel of Sunday.)

The Speech from the Throne, which the Lord Chancellor spoke at the opening of the English Parliament, has been expected with impatience; curiosity was anxious to know what language the British Government would hold in the new situation it had chosen. It was such as might have been expected from Mr. Canning's abilities: it is simple and moderate; but this moderation shews the strength and fixedness of the resolutions: it at the same time proves that the English Ministry are well aware of the position of the Continental Powers, who, in separating their interest from that of the people, have, as it were, morally disarmed themselves, and could not undertake a hostile movement against England without hastening their ruin, and even compromising their own existence.

The English Ministry, however, announce an augmentation in their military establishment. This augmentation is founded on the necessity of reinforcing the Indian army, and probably that of Ireland; this in the ostensible motive, but might not the true one be to prove to the Holy Alliance that England would be ready, if any ill will was shewn her for her little veneration for the monarchial principle as laid down by the Congresses, to bear the consequences? English policy agrees very well with these underhand proceedings.

The decisive step is at last taken. England adopts the proper measures to confirm by treaties the commercial relations which exist between her and the States of South America that have seceded from Spain. Now as treaties can only be concluded with Independent States, it is evident that the words of the King of England are a formal acknowledgment of the independence of the Old Spanish Colonies. This is without doubt the most important event of the present period. That passage in his Britannic Majesty's Speech which relates of Ireland, will afflict the friends of toleration, who earnestly desire the emancipation of the Catholic population of that country. Unfortunately men led away by an occult influence, of which it might not be difficult to point out the origin, have endeavoured to excite the fanaticism of the Irish Catholics, and will, no doubt retard the hopes of the partisans of religious liberty.---We know that the Jesuits are at work actively in Ireland, and on this subject we possess some important information, of which we intend to make use.

It is a matter of surprise that Greece was not mentioned in the King of England's Speech. It was a delicate question, and before speaking upon it, Mr. Canning probably waits for dispatches from Mr. Stratford Canning.

THE SUN.—FEBRUARY 10.

(From the Etoile, dated Tuesday)

PARIS, FEB. 7.

A Journal yesterday pretended that a Congress was going to meet at Paris. We do not know whence it derived its news, which has no foundation whatever. The *Constitutionnel* and the *Courier Francaise* have immediately laid hold of the piece of intelligence; they consider it as certain, and both of them speak of war. "Two parties are formed in Europe, one of them must yield to the other, or this division will necessarily produce hostilities." We refer those Journals to the speeches of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, and to the English Journals. They say there is nothing in the step just taken by England beyond a legislative protection of existing interests.

Nothing can at present be said of the course, a Ministry hardly formed, means to pursue; but it is to be hoped that it will be as satisfactory as our intestine divisions, and the situation of our finances will permit. The acknowledgment of the independence of Brazil is already spoken of; it is a measure which would draw into our coffers considerable sums. A decree of amnesty which will contain no exceptions, and will grant favour to political opinions of all sorts, is also spoken of as having been sent to the Royal printing press, and that it is to be published all over the kingdom. In short, another decree is spoken of, whose object is to guarantee an asylum to those Spaniards who are obliged to exile themselves from their native country. If this news turns out to be correct, we shall be obliged to the intercession of England for having become indulgent one to another, and hospitable to our neighbours.

THE TIMES,—FEBRUARY 10.

The Admiralty Sessions at the Old Bailey terminated yesterday. About four months back we offered some remarks on this subject and animadverted on the disadvantageous situation in which those parties are placed who may stand charged with the commission of criminal offences on the high seas, from the circumstance of there being a court so infrequently holden for the trial of such persons. The observations then made have been most strikingly illustrated by what has recently occurred.

From December, 1823, to the present time, an interval of *fourteen Months*, there have been no sessions. In the calendar for those just finished there were seven or eight prisoners for trial: amongst these the case of *Robert Milne*, who was convicted of manslaughter, on Thursday last, deserves particular attention. This unfortunate man appears, from all that can be learnt respecting him, to have borne the character of a steady decent man, having served an apprenticeship to the sea-service and followed that profession all his life: At the time of the occurrence of the unfortunate event which has brought so much trouble upon him he was in the situation of boatswain on board the ship *Katherine Stewart* FORBES, a private East Indiaman, lying at St. Helena, on her passage homeward from Bombay; and on the day of the accident being asleep in his hammock, two of his shipmates awoke him, and invited him to partake of some bottled porter, which he did: when it was drank, he observed that he had some porter of his own which he thought was of a superior quality, and fetched a bottle, which they tasted, and after a short time left him quietly seated finishing the remainder, when the ship's butcher, whose death he was afterwards charged with having occasioned, came up, and entering into a conversation, pressed him to take a glass of grog; this Milne declined. The man being somewhat intoxicated became very troublesome and abusive, and at length placed himself in a menacing attitude; Milne who was sitting with a pot in his hand, to ward off the expected blow, thrust forward the pot, which coming in contact with the deceased, caused him to stagger backwards and fall the hatchway, down and his death was supposed to be thereby occasioned. This took place in February, 1824. On the ship's arrival in London, in April following, Milne was apprehended and taken before a magistrate, at the Thames police-office, who remanded him several times, but at length committed him to Newgate, on the charge of manslaughter. Thus, this poor fellow remained about ten months in prison without trial, in consequence of an unfortunate affair, in which the most humane and prudent person might unluckily have been implicated. It may probably be said that the prisoner, under these circumstances, might have been admitted to bail by applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*; but that is rather an expensive mode of proceeding, and generally beyond the means of a poor man. Supposing however, it were practicable, it would not be very easy to find responsible housekeepers ready to become answerable for the appearance of a careless, wandering, though perhaps honest sailor, whose trial is to take place at some distant and undefined period: but, granting that a person of Milne's profession and station of life had found means to obtain bail, what is to become of him for the space of nine or ten months?---how is he to be maintained? He cannot safely go to sea, even on a short voyage, and a sailor on shore will find great difficulty in supporting himself; he is therefore constrained to lie in the common gaol, the companion of felons, until the Lords of the Admiralty shall think fit to appoint a tribunal competent to inquire into the merits of his case.

The Hon. Robert S. Dundas is appointed one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, in the room of the late Hon. E. Bouverie.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Captain Richard Rawes was sworn in to the command of the ship *Warren Hastings*, consigned to China direct.

A Hamburgh paper says that Sir Walter Scott intends making a tour in Sweden and Norway, in order to make himself acquainted with the localities and customs of countries where he has laid the scene of a new work which he is writing.

THE SUN.—FEBRUARY 11.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.—The following paragraph appeared last night in an evening paper, but we have reason to believe that it is wholly without foundation, except as far as relates to the willingness of the East India Company to pay over to the trustees for the army certain sums of money as prize, which their officers had received as part of the booty taken from the Peishwa.—We believe that the Lords of the Treasury have not come to any definitive decision on any part of the claims; and that the only claims as yet submitted to them by the trustees relate to property seized in the dominions of his Highness the late Peishwa, and that the claims for the booty taken at Nagpore and Mahidpore have not yet been reported on by the Law Officers of the Crown:—

"This long depending cause has recently been finally decided by the Lords of the Treasury. No blame with respect to the ultimate arrangement of this business can be imputed, we understand, to the East India Company. They have acted merely as treasurers, and were at all times ready to comply with the directions of the Trustees that were appointed by the Lords of the Treasury. With regard to the delay which has taken place in the distribution, it is necessary to observe, that when the adjudication was made some time back in favour of the captors, a question then arose concerning what was, or what was not, prize, including jewels and other articles of considerable value. With a view to the final decision of this question, it became necessary to obtain information, and a variety of documents from India. This circumstance necessarily occasioned delay. As soon as the requisite evidence, however, had been obtained, the Lords of the Treasury lost no time in determining the question. This decision, which we understand is liberal, comprehensive, and favourable to the captors, has been recently pronounced; and instructions, it is understood, will be sent out forthwith to India for the immediate distribution of the prize."

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY SHREE-CRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.